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* NATIONAL *
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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat Is Led by the Communist Party

by

Li Hsin (黎新)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1975)

The dictatorship of the proletariat is led by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. This is a basic principle of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin taught us, "By educating the workers' party, Marxism educates the vanguard of the proletariat which is capable of assuming power and of leading the whole people to socialism, of directing and organizing the new order, of being the teacher, the guide, the leader of all the toilers and exploited in the task of building up their social life without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie." (The State and Revolution) The Communist Party armed with Marxism is the vanguard of the proletariat and the highest form of proletarian organization, and it should exercise leadership over all other organizations including the government, the army and mass organizations. In its struggle against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, if there is not the leadership of the Party, the proletariat will be like an army without a headquarters.

All political, economic, cultural and educational work of the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat should be led by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In this historical period, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road in the political, economic, ideological and cultural, educational and other spheres is protracted, tortuous and at times even very acute. Relying on this weapon of the dictatorship

of the proletariat, the proletariat must wage a protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes as well as their traditions and habits, overcome their resistance in all sectors, and guard against capitalist restoration. It must lead the exploited working people in a whole as well as the petty bourgeoisie onto the road of socialism, unite with all people who could be united with and give an impetus to socialist revolution and construction. This is a most formidable and complicated undertaking. Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative--against the forces and traditions of the old society. The force of habit of millions and tens of millions is a most terrible force. Without an iron party tempered in the struggle, without a party enjoying the confidence of all that is honest in the given class, without a party capable of watching and influencing the mood of the masses, it is impossible to conduct such a struggle successfully." ("Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder)

The deeper the development of socialist revolution, the more it is necessary to use the Party armed with Marxism to uphold the proletarian revolutionary line, unremittingly sum up the new experience of the revolutionary struggle, correctly analyze the new situation of class struggle, point out clearly the orientation of the continued advance, put forward new fighting tasks, support the socialist new things, discover and solve new problems appearing in the revolutionary struggle and lead the proletariat and the reactionary people to forge ahead in the flush of victory. The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat of China in the past twenty and more years has fully attested to this point. The reason that the dictatorship of the proletariat of China is daily strengthened and the cause of the revolution is flourishing and prosperous is that we have the wise and correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao.

In the socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leading class is the working class. The working class is the greatest class in human history, and it is ideologically, politically and potentially the strongest revolutionary class. However, the working class cannot exist in isolation from the other classes. It is encircled and raided by the forces, traditions, habits and styles of the bourgeoisie, and class struggle is bound to be reflected politically and ideologically within its ranks. When analyzing the condition of the Soviet working class after the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out that so-called "pure" proletariat does not exist. Only by unremittingly remolding themselves in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements under the leadership of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proltariat, could the workers maintain the natural color of the proletariat, effectively resist the assault and corrosion of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, and bring into full play the leading role of their own class in the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The conscious elimination by the workers of the influence of non-proletarian ideas on themselves is a convincing manifestation that the working class is most far-sighted, selfless and thoroughly revolutionary. Which exploiting class in history has shown the willingness and courage to

call for self-remolding? All those classes which could not do this have been eliminated one by one by the tide of the revolution.

Lenin pointed out, "Only the political party of the working class, i.e., the Communist Party, is capable of uniting, training and organizing a vanguard of the proletariat and of the whole mass of the working people that alone will be capable of withstanding the inevitable petty-bourgeoisie vacillation of the mass of the working people to the inevitable traditions and relapses of narrow craft unionism or craft prejudices among the proletariat, and of guidng all the united activities of the whole of the proletariat, i.e., of leading it politically, and through it, the whole mass of the working people. Without this, the dictatorship of the proletariat is impossible." (The 10th Congress of the Russian Communist [Bolshevik] Party)

The leading role of the working class toward the state can only be brought about by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class. The vanguard of the proletariat is the section of the proletarian rank which is most advanced, most conscious and most disciplinary armed with Marxism, and because of this, it is able to grasp the objective law governing social development and class struggle, stand higher and see farther ahead than other members of its own class, draw up the correct line and policies, lead the working class and all the working people in waging a victorious struggle against the bourgeoisie, and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only this kind of vanguard can instill revolutionary theory into the tens of millions of working people, raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Together with the working class, it can overcome the encirclement and corrosion of the forces, traditions, habits and styles of the bourgeoisie and the influence of the idea of bourgeois right, building a bastion of iron for combating and guarding against revisionism and preventing capitalist restoration. It can guide the working class to strengthen revolutionary unity, organization and discipline, overcome the interference of bourgeois sectarianism and narrow craft unionism, and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the extremely small handful of bad elements and new bourgeois elements who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks, and gradually create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or to emerge again. As long as this historical period of socialism is not yet over, class struggle will never die out, and the working class must keep on remolding itself under the leadership of the Party so as to better shoulder the great historical task of its own class.

The leadership of the Party over the dictatorship of the proletariat is primarily the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee over the state. Lenin emphatically pointed out, "Not a single important political or organizational question is decided by any state institution in our republic without the guiding instructions of the Central Committee of the Party." ("Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder) A most important principle advanced here by Lenin is that it is necessary to guarantee the exercise of centralized, unified leadership by the central committee of the political party of the dictatorship of the proletariat in

the whole country. This is of decisive significance in guaranteeing the implementing of the correct line, general and specific policies, and measures of the Party and in guaranteeing the victorious advance of the state along the road charted by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought. This is so with state organs, and is also so with other quarters and localities.

Chairman Mao points out, "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party--it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." Chairman Mao is the builder of the dictatorship of the proletariat of socialist new China, the supreme commander of the armed forces of the whole country and the great leader of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. The correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao is the basic guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The Party, the government, the army, the people, the school and the northern, southern, eastern and western and central parts must, under the unified leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao, implement the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party on the basis of the "unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions" of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Only in this way can the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities within the country can be consolidated and strengthened. Only in this way can the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat be persevered in. Only in this way can the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of people be fully mobilized to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

For more than two decades, it is precisely under the unified leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao that we have been able to score great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and especially in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and turn the old poor and backward China into an initially prosperous and flourishing socialist state. It is also precisely because of this that for the sake of restoring capitalism, such bourgeois agents as Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, who had wormed their way into our Party, invariably opposed and sabotaged the unified leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao and tried their utmost to split the Party and the revolutionary ranks.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao formed factions for selfish ends, recruited deserters and turncoats, set up mountain strongholds, practiced sectarianism and pieced together a bourgeois headquarters in a vain attempt to oppose the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao and usurp the supreme powers in the state and the Party. Lin Piao fabricated all sorts of rumors and sophistry to obliterate the principal contradiction of socialist society, distorted the solemn class struggle and the two-line struggle as the struggle between "this section of people" and "that section of people" in order to confuse the issue, stir up ill feelings and sow

discords, split up the Party, the army and the people, and launch a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. The ulterior motive behind these perverted actions taken by Lin Piao was to make a vain attempt to fundamentally change the basic line and policies of the Party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism, and turn socialist China into a colony of Soviet-revisionist social-imperialism. The exposure and bankruptcy of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique tells us by negative example that those for secessionism and revisionism are directly linked up together. The abolition or weakening of the unified leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao inevitably lead to the abolition and weakening of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a fundamental characteristic of revisionism.

"The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious." We must seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Chairman Mao, maintain the basic line of the Party, adhere to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, popularize, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, strengthen Party leadership and revolutionary unity, and struggle for further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

The Consolidation of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Depends on the Broad Masses of the People

by

Nan Yü (南 郁)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 16, 1975)

The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat must depend on the broad masses of the people. This is an important part of the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Mass viewpoint in the basic viewpoint in historical dialectics and the mass line is the Marxist line. In the course of formulating the doctrines of proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marx and Engels had pointed out, "Historical activities are the undertaking of the masses and the in-depth development of historical activities is inevitably followed by the expansion of the ranks of the masses." Marx and Engels emphasized that in order to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party, which is the vanguard of the proletariat, must organize and unite the strength of the working class with the strength of the other working people, and especially of the peasants. In summing up the experiences of the struggle of the Paris Commune--the first great attempt of the dictatorship of the proltariat, Marx and Engels enthusiastically praised the world-shaking heroic struggle of the proletariat in France and the broad masses of the people and deemed that without such "historical initiative" and "spirit of self-sacrifice" of the broad masses of the people, it was not possible to overthrow the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. In summing up the historical experiences of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin clearly pointed out, "What does this strength depend on? It depends on the masses of the people." After the October Revolution, Lenin once again emphasized that only through relying on the broad masses of the people was it possible to accomplish the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, triumph over capitalism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In accordance with the principle of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice, our great leader Chairman Mao has put forth the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted a basic line for our Party throughout the historical period of socialism. In the twenty years and more after the founding of new China, the successive political movements personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, by handing the Party line to the broad masses and mobilizing the broad masses to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie, have smashed the various restoration plots of the bourgeoisie and tempered the broad masses, thus constantly consolidating the dictatorship

of the proletariat. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the great spirit of the proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao has "openly, comprehensively and from the lower to upper levels, mobilized the broad masses to expose our seamy side." The persistent and heroic struggle of the millions upon millions of the people has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and shattered their counter-revolutionary conspiracy for restoring capitalism. Relying on the broad masses of the people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is a basic experience in the twenty years and more after the founding of new China.

Relying on the broad masses of the people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is determined by the nature of the political power of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out, "The first distinction between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is that the dictatorship of the proletariat deals blows to the exploiters who make up the minority for the benefit of the exploited who form the majority." All political power in the past is marked by the dictatorship of a handful of exploiters over the broad masses of the working people, with the masses of the people excluded from political power. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dictatorship of the broad masses of the people over a handful of exploiters and is required to most extensively and most effectively draw the masses of the people to participate in the political power.

Chairman Mao points out, "To protect or to suppress the broad masses of the people--this is a fundamental distinction between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie." The vitality of the political power of the proletariat lies in its flesh-and-blood ties with the masses of the people. Should this political power be divorced from the masses of the people, it could not accomplish its own tasks. Should this political power stand in opposition to and suppress the masses of the people, its nature will be changed. By making use of their usurped political power to practice fascist rule and the sanguinary suppression of the masses of the people, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have fully exposed their repulsive features as renegades to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The first task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to suppress the resistance of the exploiting classes. Lenin said, "The state is an organ of suppression. The exploiters must be suppressed, but, they cannot be suppressed by the police and can only be suppressed by the masses themselves. The organs of suppression should, like the Soviet Union, be linked up with the masses and represent the masses." The experience of China in the work to suppress the counter-revolutionaries also shows that specialized work is necessary, but it is most important to implement the mass line under the leadership of the Party committee.

Chairman Mao has taught us many times that the dictatorship over the reactionary classes as a whole must rely on the Party and the masses of the people. The broad masses of the working people have personally been

oppressed and exploited by the reactionary classes. They have a profound recognition of the nature of the reactionary classes and understand best the law of the activities of the class enemies. Only through relying on the broad masses of the people and bringing into full play people's democracy and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people can a handful of class enemies be hit at steadily, accurately and ruthlessly ,with accuracy as the key point, and the reactionary classes be placed under effective dictatorship and remolded. Chairman Mao says, "Without extensive people's democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and political power will be unstable. Without democracy and without arousing the masses and without supervision by the masses, it is impossible to effectively exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries and bad elements, or to effectively remold them; they will continue to make trouble, and there is still the possibility of a restoration." This teaching of Chairman Mao's has profoundly pointed out the relationship between democracy and dictatorship. Both democracy and dictatorship have a class nature. Our development of people's democracy is precisely for mobilizing the masses to exercise effective dictatorship over the class enemies. Democracy is not an end in itself but is only the means of strengthening the dictatorship over the enemies. If there is a kind of democracy which can be used to weaken or oppose the dictatorship over the class enemies, it is definitely not proletarian democracy.

In the course of implementing the task of defending the socialist mother country and guarding against subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys, the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat must also rely on the broad masses of the people. What is the genuine bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of the masses who wholeheartedly support the revolution. As long as we mobilize the masses to seriously implement the policies of "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," and strengthen the building of the People's Liberation Army and the militia, then, should the enemy dare to invade us, they would inevitably be drowned in the vast sea of the people's war.

The dictatorship of the proletariat not only must exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries at home and abroad, but also must create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. This is a much more complex and difficult task than depriving the capitalists of their rights. In order to accomplish this task, it is even more necessary to trust and rely on the masses.

In the economic sphere, the struggle between socialism and capitalism is not over because of the basic success in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership. In this sphere, there are not only the activities of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes in sabotaging the socialist economy, but also the small producers and their force of habit, the commodity economy, the three great differences and bourgeois rights, all of which constitute the soil for engineering the spontaneous trend toward capitalism in town and country. The eradication of this soil cannot be effected by an order from the higher level

alone. It is necessary to rely on the broad masses of the people, constantly raise the socialist awareness of the masses and guide the masses in consciously resisting the capitalist tendencies, and restrict the bourgeois right under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin had looked upon the mobilization of millions upon millions of working people to struggle against all the habits and traditions of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie as a great struggle of signficance in world history. In the movements for conducting socialist transformation and socialist education in town and country in China, Chairman Mao has also constantly taught us to fully arouse the masses and have firm faith in the great socialist enthusiasm latent in the masses. As long as the socialist enthusiasm of the masses is genuinely mobilized, through the mass struggle against the enemies and the movement for self-education, we can effectively deal blows to the capitalist forces, overcome in capitalist tendencies, adhere to the socialist road and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the political and ideological spheres, it still takes a very long time to resolve whether socialism or capitalism will win out in the struggle. Lenin pointed out, "Our task is to overcome all the resistance from the capitalists, not only their resistance militarily and politically, but also their most profound and intense resistance ideologically." Owing to the rule of the exploiting classes for several thousand years, the ideology of the exploiting classes is deep-rooted and its influence is found all over the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture. In order to wipe out this garbage and guard against capitalist restoration, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture. This calls for the criticism of the bourgeoisie in all spheres, the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocating restoration, regression and national betrayal and the criticism of revisionism. This can never accomplished by a small number of people.

Chairman Mao has all along attached great importance to mobilizing the broad masses of the people to criticize the bourgeoisie. In the brilliant "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao called on the workers, peasants, soldiers, students and traders as well as the personnel of state organs to "criticize the bourgeoisie." In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chairman Mao has mobilized millions upon millions of people to criticize the ideology of all exploiting classes, revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The working class has mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, and with the schools placed under the management of the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the workers, peasants and soldiers have become the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and built a mass contingent of Marxist theorists. All this helps us to use Marxism to occupy the various battlefields in the realm of the superstructure and strengthen the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture.

Chairman Mao said, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is to maintain close contacts with the masses." If the personnel of state organs are divorced from the masses and the supervision of the masses, they will easily engender bureaucratism and all kinds of corrupt practice, and may even degenerate and turn revisionists. It is precisely because of this that Chairman Mao has stressed that the cadres must maintain close ties with the masses, participate in collective productive labor and play their part in the three great revolutionary movements together with the broad masses of the people. "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country, the reliable guarantee for the communists to be free from bureaucratism, to avoid revisionism and dogmatism and forever to stay invincible, as well as the reliable guarantee for the proletariat to unite with the broad masses of the working people and exercise democratic dictatorship."

Whether or not the broad masses of the people are relied upon to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat is a question of the line. The basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party requires us to rely on, mobilize and organize the masses to accomplish the various tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration. All opportunists invariably are afraid of the masses and they oppose with all ways and means the struggle of the masses for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao vociferously publicized the idealist concept of history preaching "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," maliciously slandered the masses of the working people as caring only for "edible oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and firewood" and attacked the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and set up the fascist dictatorship. We must continue to criticize in depth this idealist concept of history and more steadfastly rely on the masses of the people to consolidate our dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question might be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." An important idea embodied in this directive of Chairman Mao's is to rely on the broad masses of the people to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, organize the broad masses of Party members, cadres and the people to properly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to enable the broad masses of the people to understand why it is necessary to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, what the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat are and how to wage struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must rely on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, unite all the forces that can be united, continue to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every factory, village, state organ and school.

* * *

ROLE OF WOMEN

Women Are a Great Force in the Revolution

by

the theory group of the message station of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 8, 1975)

The reactionary ruling classes of all ages and their own men of letters tried their utmost to publicize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and advocate the reactionary nonsense that "only women and servants are hard to deal with." They adopted the attitude of total negation toward the great accomplishments made by the working women in the people's revolutions and just wars in the history of our country, and even tried their utmost to smear, attack and vilify them. The chieftains of the opportunist line within the Party, such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their like also clamored that "women are backward" and nonsensically said that women could only "tend to household affairs." The sinister aim was to make a vain attempt to confine once more the women with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and prevent women from taking part in the three great revolutions so that they could subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Today, we must criticize the reactionary nonsense of the followers of Confucius and Mencius and people like Lin Piao and company, stand right side up once again the history that has been stood on its head, inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the working women of China, and strive to render greater contributions to the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the long old society, private ownership was the class origin of the exploitation and enslavement of the working women. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius soaked with poisonous sap were the spiritual ropes that tightly tied down the women. The extremely reactionary patriarchal system and feudal ethical education publicized and extolled by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius forbade women to read and become literate, forbade them from taking part in social activities, deprived them of their human rights, consigned them to the lowest strata in society, and turned them into the slaves of feudal rulers for burying with their dead.

The persecution of women by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius deepened daily with the heightened status of the Confucian school. Mencius nonsensically said that "to be obedient to her husband is the right way for woman." The Confucian pedant Tung Chung-shu of the Western Han Dynasty systematically brought forward the reactionary theory of the "three bonds and five constant virtues" and listed "the bond of husband and wife" as one of the three bonds, thus, formally linking closely together the authority of husband with the reactionary political authority, clan authority and religious authority. The woman Confucian scholar of Eastern Han, Pan Chao, compiled a volume of "Taboos for Women," thus further systematizing the reactionary ideology of the Confucian school for the oppression of women.

After the T'ang Dynasty, the reactionary rulers and reactionary Confucian scholars brought out the "Analects for Women," "Classic on Filial Piety for Women," "Rules for Women," etc., for frenziedly publicizing the feudal ethics and morals to tie up the working women hand and foot. Especially after the Sung Dynasty, the feudal society grew ever more corrupt and was on the decline. The landlord class worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism even more. On the question of women, they wildly publicized the reactionary concept of chastity and advocated that "it is a small matter to die of starvation but a major matter to lose one's chastity," thus further tightening the rope around the necks of women. Tseng Kuo-fan, the hangman that suppressed the peasant revolution in the Ch'ing Dynasty, even cried till his voice got husky with exhaustion that "even though the husband is unworthy, the wife could not but be obedient." The vicious means used by the reactionary ruling class and the Confucianists in history to persecute the working women really left no stone unturned.

Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. The stronger the oppression, the more violent the resistance. The history of class struggle tells us: the working woman of our country are definitely not sheep to be slaughtered at will. They are a revolutionary force that could not be neglected. "The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasnts by the landlord class forced the peasants to stage uprisings on many occasions to resist the rule of the landlord class." In the history of peasant uprisings and peasant wars, a great number of working women took part in fighting and offered support to the front. They broke away from the cage of feudal ethical education, surmounted more difficulties than encountered by their fathers and brothers, and bravely plunged themselves into the revolutionary ranks.

In 17 A.D., there broke out for the first time in the history of China a peasant uprising launched and led by a woman called Mother Lü. Mother Lü strongly resented exploitation and oppression by the landlord class. With the resolution to wage struggle against the reactionary ruling class to the end, she styled herself General, and led over a thousand poverty-stricken peasants to stage an uprising. This army of insurgents was brave and good at war, and expanded continually. After Mother Lü laid down her life, the majority of the insurgent troops joind the "Red Eyebrow Army" that merged with the Greenwood Army. They overthrew the reactionary political power of Wang Mang that turned back the wheel of history.

At the end of the Sui Dynasty, among the peasant insurgent forces, there was an insurgent force led by Li Wen-hsiang and his mother Madame Huo. They fought along the middle reaches of the Yellow River, made a bonfire of the Confucian classics everywhere, and hit hard at the Confucian influence, thus mopping up the Confucian learning on a large scale.

In the early years of the T'ang Dynasty, a peasant woman called Ch'en Shih-chen led a peasant insurgent force more than ten thousand strong. She condemned the reactionary fallacy of "the divine right of kings," was contemptuous of the feudal ethical education of the Confucian school that

"men are superior to women," and called herself Empress Wen Chia. This was the only empress in history of our country that founded the laboring people's revolutionary regime. This happened more than thirty years before Empress Tse-t'ien of the landlord class proclaimed herself empress.

Following the vigorous development of the revolutionary struggles of the peasants, even more working women took part in the combat ranks. For example, one of the important generals of the insurgent forces at the end of the Northern Sung Dynasty called Fung Pai-hua, the Red Jacket Army led by the Yang An-erh and his sister Yang Miao-chen of Shantung at the end of Southern Sung Dynasty, and heroine T'ang Sai-erh in the early years of the Ming Dynasty all bravely joined and led the revolutionary struggles of the peasants. The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Revolution was an even more imposing movement of women's liberation. This revolutionary movement unambiguously put forward a revolutionary proposal for equality of both sexes and the liberation of women. In places ruled by T'ai-p'ing Army, the women were accorded equal rights in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The broad masses of women played an enormous role in the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo movement.

The historical facts of several thousand years tell us that the participation of working women in peasant wars had not only dealt heavy blows to the reactionary rule of the landlord class politically and economically, but also violently pounded against and effectively criticized the reactionary ideology of the classes on the decline--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The facts have fully demonstrated that the working women are a great force in the revolutionary wars.

Due to the limitations of historical conditions and class limitations, although the working women had waged dauntless struggles in the feudal society and left behind ineffaceable historical accomplishments, they could not win genuine liberation. In history, the bourgeoisie also had carried out so-called women's movement and put forward the hypocritical call for equality of both sexes. However, its aim was not to give the working women a genuine equal standing, but to change them from the slavery status in feudal society to commodities in the hands of the bourgeoisie, and to treat them as an object for the bourgeoisie to exploit surplus value. Only under the leadership of the vanguard of the proletariat--Chinese Communist Party that the movement for the liberation of women is taken as part of the people's democratic revolution and proletarian revolution and is able to step onto the correct track.

In the past fifty years, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, the movement for the liberation of women has ushered in a brand-new historical period. The broad masses of working women in our country have closely linked their own destiny with the cause of proletarian revolution. In the revolutionary war, countless outstanding women ignored their own safety or danger, stepped into the breach no sooner those before them fell, fought bloody battles and actively made contributions toward winning victories in the Chinese revolutionary war.

The facts fully show that the movement for the liberation of Chinese women is closely linked with the Chinese people's revolutionary war and is part and parcel of the proletarian revolution. In various historical periods of the Chinese revolution, one of the important tasks of the Chinese woman movement was to mobilize the women to support and take part in the revolutionary war. According to the incomplete statistics of 1940 alone, there were more than one million three hundred and eighty thousand woman among the seventy million women in the liberated areas joined the self-defense army, and there emerged among them many heroines who bravely killed the enemies. In the rear, broad masses of women played an active part in the productive labor and supported the revolutionary war.

The great teacher Marx pointed out, "Without women as the enzyme, the great social reforms are not possible." The facts show that the Chinese women provide a strong source of manpower and are a gigantic force for speeding up the progress of the Chinese revolution.

Following the founding of dictatorship of the proletariat, and the liberation of the whole people, the working women have become the mistresses of our country. However, the task of the thorough liberation of women has still not been accomplished. Chairman Mao points out, "Genuine equality of both sexes can only be realized in the process of the socialist transformation of society as a whole." There are classes and class struggles in the entire historical period of socialism, and the old tradition of the exploiting classes that held the women in contempt in the past several thousand years is still in existence along with classes. The reactionary and corrupt doctrines of Confucius and Mencius still have to be further criticized. We are still being poisoned by the stench of the mire of the old society. To make a radical rupture with the old traditional concepts is still a protracted and formidable combat task. Historical experience shows that the movement for the liberation of women goes forward by leaps and bounds when there is a leap in the development of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Without the ultimate victory of the proletarian revolution, the thorough liberation of women would not be possible. We must study seriously the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out well the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and constantly weaken the soil that gives rise to capitalism and revisionism. We also must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness against war, undergo hard training to acquire skills, and defend our country against subversion and possible aggression by enemies from abroad.

The PLA of China is the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We revolutionary women fighters must carry forward the glorious tradition of the working women of our country, and persevere in protracted struggle for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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DICTATORSHIP OVER THE BOURGEOISIE

On Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie (by Chang Chun-chiao)

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1975)

"on exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie" is the title of an article by comrade chang chun-chiao carried in the journal "red flag" in its fourth issue, 1975. the full text reads as follows:

the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat has long been the focus of the struggle between marxism and revisionism. lenin said: "(boldface begins) only he is a marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. (boldface ends)" and it is for the very purpose of enabling us to go in for marxism and not revisionism in both theory and practice that chairman mao calls on our whole nation to get a clear idea of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

our country finds itself at an important period of historical development. after more than two decades of socialist revolution and socialist construction, particularly after the liquidation of the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao in the great proletarian cultural revolution, our dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever, and our socialist cause is thriving. full of militancy, the people of the whole country are determined to build china into a powerful socialist country before the end of the century. in the course of this effort and in the entire historical period of socialism, whether we can persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end is a cardinal question that affects the future of our country's development. current class struggle, too, makes it necessary for us to get a clear idea of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. (boldface ends)" it won't do if only a few people grasp the point; "(boldface begins) this should be made known to the whole nation (boldface ends)." success in this study has a current and far-reaching significance that can never be overestimated.

as early as in 1920, lenin, basing himself on practical experience in leading the great october socialist revolution and directing the first state of proletarian dictatorship, sharply pointed out, "(boldface begins) the dictatorship of the proletariat is a most determined and most ruthless war waged

by the new class against a (italics begin) more powerful (italics end) enemy, the bourgeoisie, whose resistance is increased (italics begin) tenfold (italics end) by its overthrow (even if only in one country), and whose power lies not only in the strength of international capital, in the strength and durability of the international connections of the bourgeoisie, but also in the (italics begin) force of habit (italics end), in the strength of (italics begin) small production (italics end). for, unfortunately, small production is still very, very widespread in the world, and small production (italics begin) engenders (italics end) capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale. for all these reasons the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential (boldface ends)". lenin pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle -- bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative -- against the forces and traditions of the old society, that it is an all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. lenin time and again stressed that it is impossible to triumph over the bourgeoisie without exercising a protracted, all-round dictatorship over it. these words of lenin's, especially those he underscored, have been proved by practice in subsequent years. sure enough, the new bourgeois have been engendered in one batch after another, and their representative is none other than the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique. these people generally have a good class background; almost all of them have been brought up under the red flag; they have joined the communist party organizationally, received college training and become so-called red experts. but they are new poisonous weeds engendered by the old soil of capitalism. they have betrayed their own class, usurped party and state power, restored capitalism and become chieftains of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat, and have thus accomplished what hitler had tried but failed to accomplish. at no time should we forget this historical experience in which "the satellites went up to the sky while the red flag fell to the ground", especially at a time when we are determined to build a powerful country.

we must be soberly aware that there is still the danger for china to turn revisionist. this is not only because imperialism and social-imperialism always set their minds on aggression and subversion against us, and the old landlords and capitalists, unreconciled to their defeat, are still there, but also because new bourgeois elements are (boldface begins) being engendered (boldface ends) daily and hourly, as lenin put it. some comrades argue that lenin was referring to the situation before cooperation. this is obviously incorrect. lenin's

remarks are not out of date. these comrades may look up chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" published in 1957. there chairman mao presents the concrete analysis that, after basic victory in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, which includes the achievement of cooperation, there still exist in china classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and there still exist harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. having summed up the new experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat after lenin, chairman mao answered in a systematic way questions arising after the change in the system of ownership, set forth the tasks and policies of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and laid the theoretical basis of the party's basic line and of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. practice in the past 18 years, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, has proved that the theory, line and policies advanced by chairman mao are entirely correct.

chairman mao pointed out recently: "in a word, china is a socialist country. before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. what is different is that the system of ownership has been changed." in order to gain a deeper understanding of chairman mao's instruction, let us take a look at the changes in the system of ownership in china and the proportions of the various economic sectors in china's industry, agriculture and commerce in 1973.

first, industry. industry under ownership by the whole people accounted for 97 per cent of the fixed assets of industry as a whole, 63 per cent of the industrial population, and 86 per cent of the value of total industrial output. industry under collective ownership accounted for 3 per cent of the fixed assets, 36.2 per cent of the industrial population, and 14 per cent of the total output value. besides these, individual handicraftsmen made up 0.8 per cent of the industrial population.

next, agriculture. among the agricultural means of production, about 90 per cent of the farmland and of the irrigation-drainage machinery and about 80 per cent of the tractors and draft animals were under collective ownership. those under ownership by the whole people made up a very small proportion. hence, over 90 per cent of the nation's grain and various industrial crops came from collective economy. the

state farms accounted for only a small proportion. apart from these, small plots farmed by commune members for their personal needs and limited household sideline production both remained.

then commerce. state commerce accounted for 92.5 per cent of the total volume of retail sales, commercial enterprises under collective ownership for 7.3 per cent, and individual pedlars for 0.2 per cent. apart from these, a sizable amount of trade was conducted at rural fairs which still remained.

the above figures show that socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by working people have indeed won great victory in china. while the superiority of ownership by the whole people has been very much enhanced, there have also been some changes in the economy of the people's commune as regards the proportions of ownership at the three levels -- the commune, the production brigade and the production team. on shanghai's outskirts, for example, income at the commune level in proportion to total income rose from 28.1 per cent in 1973 to 30.5 per cent in 1974, that of the brigades rose from 15.2 per cent to 17.2 per cent, while that of the teams dropped from 56.7 per cent to 52.3 per cent. the people's commune has demonstrated ever more clearly its superiority of being larger in size and having a higher degree of public ownership. in so far as we have, step by step in the past 25 years, eliminated ownership by imperialism, bureaucrat-capitalism and feudalism, transformed ownership by national capitalism and by the individual labourer and replaced these five kinds of private ownership with the two kinds of socialist public ownership, we can proudly declare that the system of ownership in china has changed, that the proletariat and other working people in china have in the main freed themselves from the shackles of private ownership, and that china's socialist economic base has been gradually consolidated and developed. the constitution adopted by the fourth national people's congress clearly records these great victories of ours.

however, we must see that the issue has not been entirely settled with respect to the system of ownership. we often say that the issue of the system of ownership "has in the main been settled"; this means that it has not been settled entirely, and neither has bourgeois right been totally abolished in the realm of the system of ownership. statistics cited above show that private ownership still exists in part of industry, agriculture and commerce alike, that socialist public ownership does not consist purely of ownership by the whole people but includes two kinds of ownership, and that ownership by the whole people is as yet rather weak in agriculture. the foundation

of the national economy. the non-existence of bourgeois right in the realm of the system of ownership in a socialist society, as conceived by marx and lenin, implies the conversion of all the means of production into the common property of the whole society. clearly we have not yet advanced to that stage. neither in theory nor in practice should we overlook the very arduous tasks that lie ahead of the dictatorship of the proletariat in this respect.

moreover, we must see that the question of leadership exists with ownership by the whole people and collective ownership alike, and that is the question of ownership by which class, not in name but in reality.

speaking at the first plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party on april 28, 1969, chairman mao said: "(boldface begins) it seems that it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our foundation is not solid. judging from my observations, i am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories -- i don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them -- leadership was not in the hands of genuine marxists and the masses of workers. not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. there were. there were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of party committees and among party branch secretaries. but they were following that line of liu shao-chi -- simply resorting to material incentives, putting profit in command and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, handing out bonuses, and so forth. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) but there were indeed bad people in the factories. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) this showed that the revolution remained unfinished. (boldface ends)" chairman mao's remarks not only explain the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution but enable us to see more clearly that on the problem of the system of ownership, as on all other problems, we should pay attention not only to its form but also to its actual content. it is perfectly correct for people to attach importance to the decisive role of the system of ownership in the relations of production. but it is incorrect to attach no importance to whether the system of ownership has been resolved in form or in reality, to the reaction exerted on the system of ownership by the two other aspects of the relations of production -- the relations between men and the form of distribution -- and to the reaction exerted on the economic base by the superstructure; these two aspects and the superstructure may play a decisive role under given conditions. politics is the concentrated expression of economics. the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line, and the control of leadership in the hands of one

class or another, decide which class owns a factory in reality. comrades may recall how an enterprise owned by bureaucrat capital or national capital was turned into a socialist enterprise. didn't we do the job by sending there a representative for military control or a state representative and transforming it according to the party's line and policies? historically, every major change in the system of ownership, may it be the replacement of slavery by feudalism or of feudalism by capitalism, was invariably preceded by the seizure of political power which was then used to change the system of ownership on a big scale and consolidate and develop the new system of ownership. this is even more so with socialist public ownership which cannot be brought forth under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. bureaucrat capital, which controlled 80 per cent of the industry in old china, could be transformed and placed under ownership by the whole people only after the people's liberation army had defeated chiang kai-shek. likewise, a capitalist restoration is inevitably preceded by the seizure of leadership and a change in the line and policies of the party. wasn't this the way khrushchov and brezhnev changed the system of ownership in the soviet union? wasn't this the way liu shao-chi and lin piao changed the nature of a number of our factories and other enterprises to varying degrees?

also, we must see that what we practise today is a commodity system. chairman mao says: "(boldface begins) our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade wage scale, and so forth. these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. so if people like lin piao come to power, it will be quite easy for them to rig up the capitalist system. (boldface ends)" this state of affairs which chairman mao pinpointed cannot be changed in a short period. for instance, in the rural people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai where the economy at the commune and production brigade levels has developed with good speed, the commune accounts for 34.2 per cent of the fixed assets owned at all three levels, the brigade accounts for only 15.1 per cent while the production team still accounts for 50.7 per cent. therefore, considering the economic conditions in the commune alone, it will take a fairly long time to effect the transition from the team to the brigade and then to the commune functioning as the basic accounting unit. even when the commune is made the basic accounting unit, it will still remain under collective ownership. thus within a short period no basic change will take place in the situation in which there are both ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. so long as these two kinds of ownership still exist, commodity production, exchange

through money and distribution according to work are inevitable. since "(boldface begins) these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat (boldface ends)," the growth of capitalist factors in town and country and the emergence of new bourgeois elements are likewise inevitable. if these are not restricted, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will grow faster. therefore, on no account should we relax our vigilance just because we have won great victory in the transformation of the system of ownership and carried out a great proletarian cultural revolution. we must realize that our economic base is not yet solid and that bourgeois right, which has not yet been abolished entirely in the system of ownership, is still prevalent to a serious extent in the relations between men and holds a dominant position in distribution. in the various spheres of the superstructure, some aspects are in fact still dominated by the bourgeoisie which has a superiority there; some are being transformed but the results are not yet consolidated, and old ideas and the old force of habit are trying stubbornly to hold back the growth of socialist new things. new bourgeois elements are engendered, group after group, in the wake of the development of capitalist factors in town and country. the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. even when all the landlords and capitalists of the old generation have died, such class struggles will by no means come to a stop, and a bourgeois restoration may still occur once people like lin piao come to power. in his speech, "the situation and our policy after the victory in the war of resistance against japan", chairman mao says that in 1936 near the site of the party central committee in pao-an, there was a fortified village held by a handful of armed counter-revolutionaries who obstinately refused to surrender until the red army swept in to settle the problem. the story has a universal significance, and it tells us: "(boldface begins) everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall, this is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust never vanishes of itself. (boldface ends)" today there are still many "fortified villages" held by the bourgeoisie; when one is destroyed, another will spring up, and even when all but one have been destroyed, this last one will not vanish of itself if the broom of the dictatorship of the proletariat does not reach there. what lenin said is entirely correct: "(boldface begins) for all these reasons the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential (boldface ends)".

historical experience shows us that whether the proletariat can triumph over the bourgeoisie and whether china will turn revisionist hinges on whether we can persevere in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and at all stages of development in the revolution. what is all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? the most succinct generalization is found in a passage from a letter marx wrote in 1852 to j. weydemeyer, which we are all studying. marx said: "no credit is due to me for discovering the existence of classes in modern society, nor yet the struggle between them. long before me bourgeois historians had described the historical development of this class struggle and bourgeois economists the economic anatomy of the classes. what i did that was new was to prove: 1) that the existence of classes is only bound up with particular historical phases in the development of production, 2) that the class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat, 3) that this dictatorship itself only constitutes the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society." in this remarkable observation, lenin said, marx succeeded in expressing with striking clarity the chief and radical difference between his teaching on the state and that of the bourgeoisie, and the essence of his teaching on the state. here it should be noted that marx broke up the sentence on the dictatorship of the proletariat into three points, which are nevertheless interrelated and cannot be curtailed. it is impermissible to accept only one of the three points while rejecting the other two. for the sentence gives perfect expression to the entire process of the inception, development and withering away of the dictatorship of the proletariat and covers the whole task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and its actual content. in "the class struggle in france, 1848-1850", marx deals in more specific terms with this dictatorship of the proletariat as the necessary transit point to the abolition of (boldface begins) all class distinctions (boldface ends), to the abolition of (boldface begins) all the relations of production (boldface ends) on which they rest, to the abolition of (boldface begins) all the social relations (boldface ends) that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of (boldface begins) all the ideas (boldface ends) that result from these social relations. here marx says "all", and in all four places exclamation not a part, nor a greater part, nor even the greatest part, but all exclamation this is nothing surprising, for only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation. the only way to attain this goal is to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end, until the above-mentioned four "alls" are abolished on the earth so that it will be impossible

for the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes to exist or for new ones to arise, and we must not call a halt along the path of (boldface begins) transition (boldface ends). in our view, only those who have such an understanding can grasp the essence of marx's teaching on the state. comrades, please think it over: if the point is not to be grasped this way, if marxism is to be limited, curtailed and distorted in theory and practice, if the dictatorship of the proletariat is to be turned into an empty phrase, or all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie rendered incomplete and exercised only in some but not all spheres, or only at some stages (for instance, before the transformation of the system of ownership) but not at all stages, or in other words, if the "fortified villages" of the bourgeoisie are not all destroyed but some are left to allow the bourgeoisie to expand its ranks again, doesn't that mean to prepare the conditions for a bourgeois restoration? doesn't it mean to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into something that protects the bourgeoisie, particularly the newly engendered bourgeoisie? all workers, all poor and lower-middle peasants and all other working people who refuse to suffer once again, all communists who dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism, and all comrades who do not want china to turn revisionist, must firmly bear in mind this basic principle of marxism: it is imperative to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and it is absolutely impermissible to give it up half-way. there are undeniably some comrades among us who have joined the communist party organizationally but not ideologically. in their world outlook they have not yet stepped out of the confines of small production and of the bourgeoisie. they do approve of the dictatorship of the proletariat at certain stages and in certain spheres and are pleased with certain victories of the proletariat, because these will bring them some gains; once they have secured their gains, they feel it's time to settle down and feather their cosy nests. as for exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, as for following up the first step on the 10,000-li long march, sorry, let others do the job; here is my stop and i must get off the bus. we would like to offer a piece of advice to these comrades: it's dangerous to stop half-way exclamation the bourgeoisie is beckoning to you. catch up with the ranks and continue the advance exclamation

historical experience also shows us that, as the dictatorship of the proletariat captures one victory after another, the bourgeoisie may pretend to accept this dictatorship in appearance while in reality it continues to work for the restoration of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. this is exactly what khrushchov and brezhnev have done. they changed neither the name of "soviet", nor the name of the party of lenin,

nor the name of "socialist republic", but accepting these names and using them as a cover, deprived the dictatorship of the proletariat of its actual content and turned it into a dictatorship of the monopoly capitalist class against the soviet, the party of lenin and the socialist republics. in open betrayal of marxism, they put forward the revisionist programme of "the state of the whole people" and "the party of the entire people". however, they flaunt the flag of the dictatorship of the proletariat to suppress the masses of the soviet people who rise against their fascist dictatorship. similar cases have occurred in china. liu shao-chi and lin piao did not limit themselves to spreading the theory of the dying out of class struggle; they, too, flaunted the flag of the dictatorship of the proletariat when they suppressed the revolution. didn't lin piao preach his four "never forgets"? one of these was "never forget the dictatorship of the proletariat." indeed there was something he "never forgot", only the words "to overthrow" should be inserted here to make it "never forget to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat", or on the confession of his gang, "wave chairman mao's banner to strike at chairman mao's forces". at times they acted "in submission" to the proletariat and even pretended to be more revolutionary than anyone else, raising "left" slogans to create confusion and carry out sabotage, but they constantly waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the proletariat. you wanted to carry out socialist transformation? they said the new democratic order had to be consolidated. you wanted to organize cooperatives and communes? they said it was too early to do that. when you said literature and art should be revolutionized, they said it would do no harm to put on some ghost plays. you wanted to restrict bourgeois right? they said it was a very good thing indeed and should be extended. they are past masters at defending old things and, like a swarm of flies, hum all day long over the "birth marks" and "defects" of the old society as referred to by marx. taking advantage of the inexperience of young people, they are particularly keen to peddle among the youth the idea that material incentive, like odd-odour bean curd, smells awful but tastes good. and they always wave the banner of socialism while committing these acts of disgrace. don't some bad eggs engaged in speculation, graft and theft say that they are going in for socialist cooperation? don't some abettors who poison the minds of young people wave the banner of "care and love for the successors to the cause of communism"? we must study their tactics and sum up our experience so as to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in a more effective way.

"are you out to stir up a wind of 'communization'?" to fabricate rumours by posing such a question is a

tactic which some persons have recently resorted to. to this we can answer explicitly: the wind of "communization" as stirred up by liu shao-chi and chen po-ta shall never be allowed to rise again. we have always held that, instead of having too big a supply of commodities, our country does not yet have a great abundance of them. so long as the communes cannot yet offer much to be "communized" with production brigades and teams, and enterprises under ownership by the whole people cannot offer a great abundance of products for distribution according to need among our eight hundred million people, we will have to continue with commodity production, exchange through money and distribution according to work. we have taken and will continue to take proper measures to curb the harm caused by these things. the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship by the masses. we are confident that under the leadership of the party, the broad masses have the strength and the ability to fight against the bourgeoisie and finally vanquish it. old china was a country submerged in a vast sea of small production. conducting socialist education among several hundred million peasants is always a serious problem and requires the endeavour of several generations. but the poor and lower-middle peasants form the majority among the several hundred million peasants, and they know from practice that the one and only bright path for them is to follow the communist party and advance along the socialist road. our party has relied upon them to unite with the middle peasants for a step-by-step advance from mutual-aid teams to the elementary and advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives and then to the people's communes, and we can surely lead them onward.

we would rather call comrades' attention to the fact that it is another kind of wind which is blowing -- the "bourgeois" wind. this is the bourgeois style of life chairman mao has pointed out, an evil wind stirred up by those "parts" of people who have turned into bourgeois elements. the "bourgeois" wind blowing from among those communists, particularly leading cadres, who belong to these "parts", does the greatest harm to us. poisoned by this evil wind, some people are permeated with bourgeois ideas; they scramble for position and gain and feel proud instead of ashamed of this. some have reached the point of looking at everything as a commodity, including themselves. they join the communist party and do some work for the proletariat merely for the sake of upgrading themselves as commodities and asking the proletariat for higher prices. those who are communists in name but new bourgeois elements in reality manifest the features of the decadent and moribund bourgeoisie as a whole. historically, when the slave-owning, landlord and capitalist classes were in the ascendancy, they did some good turns for mankind. the new bourgeois elements today act in diametrical opposition to their

forefathers. they are nothing but a "new" heap of garbage and can only be destructive to mankind. among those who spread the rumour about a wind of "communization" being stirred up, some are new bourgeois elements who have taken public property into their private possession and fear that the people would "communize" it again; others are people who want to seize the opportunity to grab some gains. these people have a better nose than many of our comrades. some of our comrades say that study is a flexible task, whereas those people have sensed by instinct that the current study brings up an inflexible task for both classes, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. they may indeed stir up some wind of "communization" or take over one of our slogans deliberately to confuse the two different types of contradictions and create some trouble. this merits our attention.

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, the mighty proletarian revolutionary contingents formed by the masses in their hundreds of millions in china are striding forward. with 25 years of practical experience in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the international experience since the paris commune, and as long as the few hundred members of our party central committee and the several thousand senior cadres take the lead and join the vast numbers of cadres and masses of people in reading and studying assiduously, conducting investigation and study and summing up experience, we can certainly translate chairman mao' call into reality, get a clear idea of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and ensure the triumphant advance of our country along the course charted by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. (boldface begins) "the proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. they have a world to win." (boldface ends) this infinitely bright future will surely continue to inspire growing numbers of awakened workers and other working people and their vanguard, the communists, to keep to the party's basic line and persevere in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end exclamation the fall of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes and the victory of communism are inevitable, certain and independent of man's will.

DEATH OF TUNG PI-WU

Obituary Notice Issued by CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee and State Council of PRC

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

obituary notice issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china announce in deep grief: comrade tung pi-wu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, died of illness at 07:58 on april 2, 1975 in peking at the age of 90.

comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china, a fine member of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and one of the outstanding leaders of the party and the state.

comrade tung pi-wu made an immortal contribution to the party and the people in long revolutionary struggles and won the whole-hearted love and respect of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from comrade tung pi-wu his revolutionary spirit and noble qualities and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, unite as one, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strive to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and build our country into a powerful modern socialist state.

comrade tung pi-wu, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, is immortal exclamation

Namelist of Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

mao tsetung chou en-lai wang hung-wen kang sheng yeh chien-ying teng hsiao-ping chu teh chang chun-chiao wei kuo-ching liu po-cheng chiang ching (female) hsu shih-yu hua kuo-feng chi teng-kuei wu teh wang tung-hsing chen yung-kuei chen hsi-lien li hsien-nien li teh-sheng yao wen-yuan wu kuei-hsien (female) su chen-hua ni chih-fu saifudin soong ching ling (female) kuo mo-jo hsu hsiang-chien nieh jung-chen chen yun tan chen-lin li ching-chuan chang ting-cheng tsai chang (female) ulanfu ngapo ngawang-jigme chou chien-jen hsu teh-heng hu chueh-wen li su-wen (female) yao lien-wei wang chen yu chiu-li ku mu sun chien shen yen-ping chiang hua chin tsu-min hsieh ching-yi (female) yang po-lan (female)

EX-WAR CRIMINALS

Personnel Released by Special Amnesty Make Visits in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the personnel who were recently released by special amnesty have made visits in peking in the past few days.

they viewed the peking general petro-chemical works, the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune, peking university, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and an air-raid shelter, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. they also attended theatrical performances.

the construction of the peking general petro-chemical works epitomizes the way china achieves greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. work on the factory started in 1968, and in less than a year, three large oil-refining units were built and put into operation. this was followed by the construction of a dozen more projects for making different kinds of petro-chemicals. the

works, which is in the main completed, has already turned out large amounts of oil and chemical products for the country.

while touring the works, wang ping-yueh, former lieutenant general, commander of the kuomintang 51st army, said: "before liberation, we conducted 'field training' in fangshan county where this factory is located. at that time we saw only low huts and wasteland. there was no building at all. now, new factories have sprung up one after another. in particular, a big petro-chemical complex has been set up in a few years. this is a great victory for chairman mao's principle of 'maintaining independence, keeping initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts'."

tsai hsing-san, former major general, commander of the east kiangsi youth service corps of the chiang gang's youth national salvation corps, said: "a so-called bourgeois authority on geology once alleged that china was a vast country devoid of resources, and that she was 'oil poor'. our motherland has now cast away the 'oil poor' label and ended the days of using 'foreign oil'. the scale of the general petro-chemical works and the speed of its construction are rare in history. this heightens the morale of the chinese people and dampens the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. it shows the superiority of the socialist system."

among the personnel who were recently released by special amnesty, many visited the hunghsing people's commune in 1965. as soon as they arrived this time, they exclaimed, "the place has changed, really changed exclamation it has changed beyond recognition in the decade." guided by the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the commune has made marked progress in production. last year's grain yield averaged 6.375 tons per hectare, nine times the figure in the early post-liberation days. in addition, it provided the people of the capital with large quantities of pork, peking ducks, fish, milk, vegetables and fruit. through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the commune members have greatly raised their socialist consciousness, and are so militant and full of vigour. after seeing a cultural show and an exhibition of paintings by the commune members, shen yun-tsun, former major general, deputy director of the g-two department of the kuomintang ministry of national defence, said with joy, "the commune has changed so much. the most profound change is that of the people's mental outlook. it is beyond imagination that people here from seven-year-old children to the 60- or 70-year-old elders can draw so vivid pictures."

at peking university, the released personnel were very much impressed by the achievements the university has made in the revolution in education since the start of the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. huang wei, former lieutenant general, commander of the kuomintang 12th army group, said, "the revolution in education is an important part of the great cultural revolution. but i had no idea how to conduct it. today at the university i have seen the excellent situation of the revolution in education. the old school form is teachers give lectures while students merely listen. now, apart from giving or attending classes, teachers and students all participate in physical labour. this is a profound education to me."

in the exhibition room of electronic computers, the personnel viewed computers designed and made by teachers, students and workers of the university. with deep emotion, they heard the melodious tune of "the east is red" sent out from a computer.

chiu shen-chun, former major general, director of the general tele-communications centre of the g-two department of the kuomintang ministry of national defence, said: "my field was wireless communications. in old china, even pen nibs had to be imported, not to mention radio appliances such as electronic tubes. after liberation, our country's electronics industry made rapid development. the fact that teachers and students of peking university can make such advanced electronic computers is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line in education."

"the chinese people's liberation army is really a great school". this is the common impression of the personnel released by special amnesty after they visited a p.l.a. unit. in line with chairman mao's teachings, the commanders and fighters of the unit and the officers' wives grow vegetables, raise pigs, make clothes and produce medicines. this lightens the state's burden and also promotes the revolutionization of their ideology.

while visiting the army unit's non-staple food processing shop, many of the released personnel tasted the bean curds the p.l.a. men had just made. this reminded them of the behaviour of the old army before liberation. huang wei said, two different armies represent two different systems. the people's army cherishes the people while the kuomintang troops do harms to them.

tuan ke-wen, former major general, commissioner of the investigation and statistics bureau of the kuomintang military council, recalled a popular saying before liberation that "scallions never die of cold, soldiers

never die of hunger." the armies of the reactionary ruling classes, he added, all got their supplies by robbing and looting. they harmed the people everywhere.

after seeing the various kinds of medicines made by the unit's pharmacy, chen yuan-hsiang, former major general, deputy commander of the kuomintang 41st army, said: "the old army got all the medicines it needed from abroad. many wounded and sick soldiers died because of shortages of doctors and medicines. the officers paid no heed to the sufferings of the people. when soldiers died, officers pocketed the pay of the dead. what corruption exclamation"

wen chiang, former lieutenant general, deputy chief of staff of the advance command post of the kuomintang "bandit suppression headquarters" in hsuchou and director of the northern branch of the investigation and statistics bureau of the kuomintang military council, watched with keen interest a shooting exhibition and a tactical exercise with live ammunition. he said: "the liberation armymen are both courageous and battleworthy. without courage, you cannot knock out tanks. during the liberation war period, the kuomintang troops used tanks to cover charging infantrymen. but, the heroic liberation army used explosive packages to reduce the tanks to scraps."

after visiting the air-raid shelter, the released personnel agreed that they had received a realistic education on the concept of people's war and the mass line. chang wei-han, director of the chekiang station of the confidential information bureau of the kuomintang ministry of national defence, said: "we got to know chairman mao's great strategic thinking and plan 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people' and 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony' only from newspapers and films in the past. today we have seen with our own eyes the strength of the people. this shows the power of chairman mao's call to 'make everybody a soldier'. the shelter is truly a underground bastion of iron." many others said that such a visit testified to the trust the government placed in them. they pledged to study harder and remould their ideology more conscientiously so that they could do something useful for the people.

MODEL DOCTORS

City Doctor Settles in Countryside and Services Peasants Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 2, 1975)

a well-known surgeon yuan yung-tsai from szuping city in northeast china's kirin province has served peasants wholeheartedly since he volunteered to work in villages of huaiteh county in 1969. local peasants praise him for being "close to their hearts."

deputy director of szuping city's hospital of maternity and child care, he followed chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and went to work in the hospital of a people's commune in huaiteh county and moved his family there in the winter of 1969. he gave local peasants medical and preventive treatment, trained rural medical workers and barefoot doctors and helped popularize family planning. he worked with medical groups sent by the commune hospital to production brigades.

shortly after he settled in the countryside, yuan yung-tsai found a poor peasant suffering from inguinal hernia (hernia of the depression between belly and thigh). the hernial sac grew to such size that it was impossible for him to walk. the patient told dr. yuan: "i got this ailment in the old society. before the great cultural revolution i went to city hospitals for treatment. but the doctors there were afraid that i couldn't undergo such an operation due to my severe complaint and weak constitution." "doctor yuan," he said, "you've come to serve us poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call. if you cure my complaint i can do field work again and contribute my share to the revolution exclamation"

the patient's remarks evoked the surgeon's deep class feelings. he did his best to relieve the peasant from his suffering. the operation was performed on a heated earthen bed in the absence of an operation theatre. with the help of other comrades, he successfully made the hernial repair with simple medical facilities available despite technical difficulties. the peasants waiting expectantly for the result burst into cheers for the success. the patient's mother in her seventies cheered with emotion: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

yuan yung-tsai fears neither hardship nor fatigue in his whole-hearted service to the poor and lower-middle peasants. one day, when he was on duty he felt an ache in the upper part of his abdomen and then in the lower right abdomen. he knew he had contracted acute appendicitis. an operation should be performed promptly. while other

surgeons were making preparations for the removal of his appendix, a patient suffering from acute intestinal obstruction was brought in for emergency operation. at this critical moment, doctor yuan decided that an operation should be done first for the patient and he himself performed it as a surgeon competent for the operation was away. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching "our point of departure is to serve the people whole-heartedly", he would rather run the risk of a perforative appendicitis himself than let a section of the patient's intestine possibly become dead if the operation were delayed. he was so ill that he was in a cold sweat during the operation. four hours after the successful operation, he himself was given a successful appendectomy by his colleagues.

with simple apparatus under fairly difficult conditions, he and other doctors conducted well over 1,500 successful operations over the past four years and more, including 130 major ones and more than one hundred emergency cases.

doctor yuan always passes on his rich clinical experience to young doctors warm-heartedly. thanks to his patient guidance, a young doctor of medicine at the commune hospital has done operations on the lower abdomen and a doctor of gynaecology has performed operations on the upper abdomen and complicated gynaecological operations successfully. at doctor yuan's suggestion, the commune hospital grows medicinal herbs and runs a small pharmaceutical plant. it turns out over 50 different kinds of herbal drugs in pill, powder, ointment, tincture forms for the hospital and cooperative medical service stations.

COAL OUTPUT

Coal Miners in South China Province Increase Production

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 2, 1975)

coal miners in south china province of kwangtung have launched a vigorous drive to increase production since the beginning of this year and brought about a situation better than in any previous corresponding period. output for january and february was respectively 25 per cent and 15 per cent more than for the same months in 1974.

two extraction teams in the hungkung no. 3 mine each topped 20,000 tons in january. in the past it was unusual in the province for a team to produce 10,000 tons a month.

quite simply equipped ma-an mine met its quarterly plan by february 4.

the smaller mines that dot different parts of the province turned out 100,000 more tons of coal in the first two months of this year than in the same 1974 period, thanks to the technical transformation they had made in the spirit of self-reliance. the figure approaches total annual increase last year.

an internal inclined shaft of the nanling mine was in danger of being submerged by underground water in february when the drive was at its height. from the party secretary to workers' dependents people rushed down the pit to help cope with the situation. working continuously for three days, they put up a wall to protect the workface. the production plan for that month was fulfilled 7 days ahead of time.

the leaders of various mines work alongside the miners down in the pits. chang yung-sheng, secretary of the party committee of the ma-an mine, has stood in the van in the drive while setting an example in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. he worked 25 shifts in the pit in january. other party committee members and office cadres followed his example. they joined the miners at the forefront of production and, at the same time, helped them learn from advanced experience and better organize labour power. this soon resulted in a new situation in production.

AFFORESTATION

Peking in Height of Spring Afforestation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

spring afforestation is in full swing in peking city proper and its suburban areas.

urban and rural areas in china launch tree-planting mass drives every spring in response to chairman mao's great call "cover the country with trees". this year, people in peking started the work earlier and displayed greater enthusiasm. workers, commune members, government cadres, people's liberation army commanders and fighters, teachers and students and residents went into action immediately after a mobilization meeting was held by the municipal revolutionary committee in early march.

they plant trees on sidewalks and by roadsides, in office compounds and factory premises and in parks and other open space. meanwhile, they water the young trees planted over the past few years and spray pesticide to kill over-winter insects under the guidance of specialists.

as part of their efforts to build peking into a modern, clean socialist city, people in the chinese capital have, under the leadership of the party organizations, planted many trees since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 650,000 trees were added in the city proper last year, an 18 per cent increase over the 1973 figure. free space in many factories, schools, army barracks, government offices and residential areas has been covered with trees.

before liberation, the workers in the treeless shihchingshan industrial area, where the capital iron and steel company is located, had to live with soot and other pollutants. now 200,000 trees line the roads and surround factory buildings and living quarters. the workers have also planted 27 hectares of nearby barren hills to trees and opened some seven hectares of nurseries. this has done much to improve environments and reduce pollution.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Architects' Delegation Leaves Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

a five-member chinese architects' delegation led by chang pai-fa, vice-president of the architectural society of china, left here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to algeria at the invitation of the algerian architects' association.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Yang Chi Meets and Fetes Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with and gave a dinner for canadian friendly personage roderick julian stewart and mrs. stewart.

the meeting and the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

wu fan-wu, leading member of a department concerned, was present at the meeting and the dinner.

the canadian guests arrived here yesterday. the program of their tour includes visit to yenan, sian as well as tanghsien county and shihchiachuang where canadian doctor norman bethune had worked.

CHINA AND ITALY

Comrade Ni Chih-fu Meets and Fetes Italian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) led by the organization's national secretary osvaldo pesce.

after the meeting, comrade ni chih-fu gave a dinner in honour of the comrades on the delegation.

present on the occasion were keng piao and feng hsuan, members of the c.p.c. central committee and head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and chu shih-lun.

the delegation will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Public Figures Demand Inclusion of Opposition to Hegemony in Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 2, 1975)

a number of noted japanese figures have declared in articles or statements that opposition to hegemony should be clearly stated in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship in the light of the spirit and principles of the joint statement of the governments of the two countries.

their views were published recently by "japan and china", organ of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

tokuma utsunomiya, diet member of the liberal democratic party, said: "it should be clearly stated in the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

he said: "it is both natural and right to include this point in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty. the japanese government ought to take the initiative to request the inclusion of this in the treaty."

utsunomiya pointed out: "as china does not seek hegemony, it is a good thing for our country and china to jointly oppose hegemony."

ichiro watanabe, diet member of the komei party, said: "opposition to hegemonism is a good and a natural thing for both china and japan. since this has already been stated in the japan-china joint statement, there is no reason now to cause complications over this issue."

noted public figure kinkazu saionji said: "japan should take the initiative and uphold the banner of opposition to hegemonism with a clear-cut stand. it is not enough for japan only to pledge not to seek hegemony." "it is essential to have the courage to oppose and check hegemonism of any country."

takako doi, diet member of the japan socialist party, said: "it is necessary for japan to affirm the principle of opposition to hegemony so as to establish lasting relations of peace and friendship (between japan and china). a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship should be the basis of such relations."

she pointed out: "it is necessary to further unfold a national campaign on a larger scale in order to bring about the treaty."

jun nishikawa, assistant professor at waseda university, said that only by opposing hegemony can japan "promote exchanges with all countries, particularly those of the third world." he added: "japan should actively propose the inclusion of opposition to hegemony in international pacts."

Vice President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Students' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the visiting japanese japan-china friendship students' delegation with kanenori uchiyama as leader, juniti nouchi as deputy leader, nariatsu inada as secretary general and jiro imaeda as adviser.

present on the occasion was chang yu, leading member of an organization concerned.

Opposition to Hegemony Should Be Included in Japan-China Treaty, Says Komei Party Chairman

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 2, 1975)

yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party of japan, told two visiting chinese youth delegations here on march 31 that it should be written into the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship the spirit of article seven of the japan-china joint statement, which says that neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony.

he said that it is only natural to conclude the proposed japan-china treaty of peace and friendship in accordance with the principles of the japan-china joint statement. although there are some in japan who do not wish to see the japan-china treaty concluded smoothly, the foundation of friendship between the two countries is solid. it is impossible for those people to turn the tide of japan-china friendship, he said.

he pledged that the komei party will strive for the early conclusion of the treaty and for lasting friendship between the peoples of japan and china. peace and friendship between japan and china are indispensable to peace in asia and the world, takeiri declared.

Japanese Youth Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 3, 1975)

the working youth delegation from sendai, japan, led by takeshi shimano, mayor of sendai, were warmly welcomed by the people and youth of shanghai during its visit to the biggest city of china.

the shanghai youth palace today was decked with red banners and bunting. merry songs drifted in the air as japanese friends had a get-together with shanghai's young people from all walks of life. the young people of the two countries sat in groups and exchanged views on study and life. in a warm and lively atmosphere of solidarity and friendship. they expressed their readiness to promote the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

sendai city is the place where china's great man of letters lu hsun studied in his youth. the people of sendai hold lu hsun in great esteem. all members of the delegation visited the tomb and former residence of lu hsun and the lu hsun exhibition hall on april 1. delegation leader takeshi shimano laid a wreath at the tomb on behalf of the delegation. young people of the two countries planted a tree of friendship -- plum -- beside the tomb. lu hsun loved plum tree for its resistance to cold and its fragrant blossoms in the dead of winter. goro koseki added several spadefuls of earth around the tree and told his chinese friends that he would pass on japan-china friendship from generation to generation, a friendship nurtured by the older generation.

the delegation also visited a suburban people's commune, a workers's new housing estate and a children's palace and attended a theatrical evening. when japanese friends saw some commune members covering the tomato seedlings with plastic films at the hsinchin people's commune, they all ran to the field and joined the commune members in the work. after that they were invited to some commune members' homes. with a view to promoting the friendship between the peasants of the two countries, hashime otomo, a peasant from suburban sendai, had brought some vegetable and bean seeds and gave them to the commune as a gift, for which the commune members were very grateful.

at the hungkou district children's palace, the visitors joined the children in singing the song "i love peking's tienanmen" and the japanese song "cherry blossom". the children presented the japanese friends with pictures, paper-cuts and other art crafts they had made to reflect the friendship between the people and children of china and japan. the japanese young people reciprocated

by giving the children a piece of red silk bearing the words "long live japan-china friendship" and many signatures. a child said to the japanese friends: "we children are successors to the cause of china-japan friendship. we'll work determinedly to make the friendship between the people of our two countries last from generation to generation." the children asked the japanese friends to convey their best regards to the japanese children.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary gave a reception for the japanese sendai working youth delegation. proposing toasts at the reception, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee feng kuo-chu and delegation leader takeshi shimano expressed the determination to work for the conclusion of the sino-japanese treaty of peace and friendship at an early date.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 3, 1975)

the chinese youth delegation headed by wei li-ling left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

seeing them off at the airport were chairman of japanese exchange association of world youth and juniors hideji kawasaki, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) teruaki sakata, also there to bid the delegation farewell were representatives of japan-china friendship organizations and youth and junior organizations. representatives of the general association of korean residents in japan presented a bouquet to the delegation.

the delegation together with another chinese youth delegation headed by liang hsiu-chen on march 16 were guests at a welcoming meeting here of over 8,000 persons organized by the youth department of sokagakkai. kyo aoki, vice-chairman and director of the youth department of sokagakkai, and wei li-ling, head of the delegation, spoke at the meeting.

after the meeting, daisaku ikeda, chairman of sokagakkai met all the members of the two delegations and had a friendly talk with them.

the delegation visited a dozen cities and prefectures including tokyo, osaka, kyoto and chiba, the headquarters

of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), youth organizations and the general association of korean residents in japan. they made wide contacts with japanese youth of various circles.

during their stay in shimane, the welcoming committee organized by the youth of the prefecture and hamada city published a declaration, demanding that the joint statement issued by the governments of japan and china be carried out intact and with effect. they also demanded early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

Japanese Academic and Cultural Delegation Visits Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the japanese academic and cultural delegation led by kojiro yoshikawa, well-known sinologist and honorary professor at kyoto university, visited sian, kueilin and shanghai from march 28 to april 3 in the company of chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, and sun ping-hua, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the japanese guests were warmly welcomed by local leaders and personages from scientific and cultural circles in these cities.

they were guests at banquets given by chang tse, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, by chung feng, chairman of the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee, and by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

in sian, the guests visited the panpo museum, the site of a primitive society village in the neolithic age, and the shensi provincial museum, which displays a large number of valuable archaeological finds. the visitors with great interest examined a photo of the passport carried by a japanese monk for entering china during the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.), a japanese coin unearthed in the vicinity of sian, and a record of japanese envoys to china during the tang dynasty. the guests remarked that these relics testified to the long and steady friendly exchanges and cultural contacts between the people of japan and china.

in kueilin, known for its superb landscape, the japanese delegation inspected the fantastic stalactites in the "luti" ("reed flute") cave, and went on a boat excursion along the likiang river to view the beautiful landscape on both banks. delegation leader kojiro yoshikawa wrote a poem to pay tribute to the beauty of the place. shigeichi moriguchi, member of the delegation, made two dozen sketches to express his friendly sentiments for the chinese people.

while in shanghai, the japanese delegation visited the lu hsun memorial hall and lu hsun's former residence and laid a wreath at the tomb of lu hsun. mr. lu hsun studied and lived in japan from 1902 to 1909. with deep respect, the japanese guests viewed the tomb and had photographs taken in front of the statue of lu hsun. they also visited a people's commune, the shanghai museum, futan university and industrial and medical establishments. after the visit, they said: "we admire china's development and express our respects for the chinese people."

kojiro yoshikawa pointed out: "japan and china should live in friendship. this is a foregone conclusion. the people of japan and china will be friendly to each other from generation to generation."

the japanese delegation returned to peking from shanghai today. kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, was with the delegation on the visit.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao NCPC Goodwill Delegation Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 3, 1975)

the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos with tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak as leader and sanan soutthichak as deputy leader paid a two-day visit from april 2 to 3 to the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, in the company of wang kuan-lan, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress. they were warmly welcomed by the brigade members.

in tachai, where spring farming is in full swing, the distinguished lao guests drove along a serpentine mountain road, viewing neatly-laid terraced fields and man-made flat plots on the sides. on top of the tiger head hill, they got a panoramic view of the tachai village and the fields.

in the course of the trip, vice-chairmen of the tachai production brigade revolutionary committee chia cheng-jang and sung li-ying told the guests how the tachai people have fought nature and won consecutive good harvests in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. when the distinguished lao guests came to a small man-made plain, the brigade members who were building embankments and levelling land on it warmly clapped their hands to show welcome. they shared the view that it was a great encouragement to them that the distinguished lao guests made the fatigue-defying trip to their brigade and that they would produce more grain in support of the just struggle of the lao people and the people of the entire third world.

delegation leader tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak said: "we have seen and heard the changes that have taken place here. through them we have discerned the strength of the people's commune. we are greatly inspired by tachai's achievements, and we have learned a lot."

yesterday evening the brigade revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished lao guests.

upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished guests were greeted and seen off at the yangchuan railway station 45 kilometres from tachai by chia cheng-jang and sung li-ying, and chang cheng-hsiang, vice-chairman of the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, and li hsi-lan, vice-chairman of the tachai commune revolutionary committee.

Lao Economic Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

a four-member economic delegation from laos led by thao soth phetrasy, minister of economy and planning of the lao provisional national union government, arrived in peking today on its way home from abroad.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham and counsellor of the lao embassy khamtan ratanavong.

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, met and had a warm and friendly conversation with the delegation this evening. after the meeting he gave a dinner for the distinguished guests.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Premier Tours Southeast Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 1, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei visited mexico's southeast states of tabasco and chiapas yesterday and today.

he made the visit in the company of mexican secretary of agrarian reform augusto gomez villanueva, under-secretary of water resources abelardo amaya brondo, under-secretary of agriculture and livestock lorenzo martinez and under-secretary of agrarian reform sergio reyes osorio.

the entourage of vice-premier chen yung-kuei and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang also took part in the tour. others accompanying the vice-premier on the visit were mexican ambassador to china and mrs. eugenio anguiano, president of the mexico-china friendship association and mrs. jorge tamayo, son of president echeverria alvaro echeverria, and general secretary of the mexican national confederation of peasants celestino salcedo.

yesterday vice-premier chen yung-kuei visited the relics of mexico's most ancient culture -- the olmeca remains in villahermosa, capital of tabasco state. in chiapas state, the chinese guests visited the celebrated ancient city of palenque with its majestic pyramid, a relic of mayan culture which embodies the wisdom and creativeness of the mexican people.

in chiapas state today, vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his entourage travelled by helicopter for a bird's eye view of the broad cattle-raising balacan area where the swamp lands are undergoing transformation. they saw banana trees, sugar cane, and other tropical crops in vigorous growth. they also visited the netzahualcoyotl dam, the biggest of its kind in mexico and also a hydro-electric station and a newly built piggery. the achievements of the mexican government and people in developing the national economy, especially in developing agriculture and animal husbandry in the southeast region, have left a deep impression on the chinese guests.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei was hospitably received by the local authorities and people whenever he went. he and his entourage were met and seen off at the airport by governor of tabasco state mario trujillo garcia who also feted them at his residence. governor of chiapas state velasco suarez made the journey by plane to palenque city and the netzahualcoyotl

dam to be with the vice-premier on his visit. on arriving at a town in the chontalpa zone, the chinese guests were warmly welcomed by local peasants and hundreds of children. director general of the federal electricity commission arsenio farell cubillas gave a luncheon in honour of the vice-premier near the netzahualcoyotl dam. on the occasion both the guest and host toasted to the continuous development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his entourage returned to mexico city by plane this evening.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei's Mexico Tour

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 2, 1975)

chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang gave a reception for vice-premier chen yung-kuei's mexico tour at the chinese embassy here this evening. the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were 700 guests, including mexican foreign secretary and mrs. emilio o. rabasa; president of the supreme court and mrs. euquirio guerrero lopez; under-secretary of foreign affairs ruben gonzales sosa; agriculture and livestock under-secretary and mrs. lorenzo martinez medina; government properties under-secretary and mrs. fernando rafful miguel; health and welfare under-secretary and mrs. carlos campillo sainz; president of the revolutionary institutional party jesus reyes; senior officer of the secretary of defence general and mrs. ruben dario somuano; foreign affairs ministry director of the protocol department and mrs. juan peillicer; and mexican ambassador to china and mrs. eugenio anguiamo.

also present were mexico's former president miguel aleman; widow of mexico's late president lazaro cardenas, mexico-china friendship association president and mrs. jorge tamayo; president of the society of friends of people's china virgenia chapa; friends from various circles and representatives of the chinese residents in mexico.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in mexico were present.

the entourage of vice-premier chen yung-kuei, the crew of the special plane, and officials of the chinese embassy also attended.

Chinese Vice Premier Continues Tour of Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 2, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei visited mexico's central state of jalisco on the pacific coast today.

he was met and seen off at the airport by governor alberto orozco romero and executive member of the southern jalisco commission jose guadalupe zuno. they accompanied the vice-premier on the visit.

the vice-premier and his entourage visited small industries in the rural areas, among them factories for making shoes, garments, carpentry, chalks and wooden toys. in the past year and more, 77 small plants employing 1,400 workers, were built in this area.

on arriving at the town of tuxpan, the vice-premier was guest at a meeting held by several hundred workers. the meeting place was hung with chinese and mexican flags and the slogan "for the enhancement of friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples". warmth and friendliness prevailed at the meeting.

mexican ambassador to china and mrs. eugenio anguiano, son of president echeverria arvalo echeverria and other mexican friends were with vice-premier chen yung-kuei on his visit. chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang also took part in the visit.

the vice-premier returned here by plane this afternoon.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Amity Association Vice President Meets and Fetes Nepalese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met with and gave a dinner for trailokya nath upraity, former vice-president of tribhuvan university of nepal and member of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading member of a department concerned kuo tung-chun and first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking y.k. silwal and his wife.

mr. and mrs. upraity arrived here on march 31 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese,Thai Badminton Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

the thai and chinese badminton teams met in a friendly match before a capacity crowd of 18,000 at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chen yu-niang, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and mou tso-yun, a leading member of an organization concerned, watched the match together with prapasna auychai, leader, and kovid phupanich, deputy leader, of the badminton team of thailand.

the players of the two countries had friendly contacts in 1973, 1974 and at the seventh asian games in tehran and have established a sound friendship between them. they pledged to work hard for the furtherance of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

friendship was the keynote of this evening's match, which included two men's singles, two boy's singles, one women's doubles and two men's doubles. their excellent performance and good sportsmanship won warm applause from the spectators.

the thai badminton team arrived in peking yesterday on its way home from the democratic people's republic of korea. yesterday evening they were guests at a reception hosted by the chinese badminton association.

the team will soon leave peking for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Vice Premier Holds Talks with Tunisian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

vice-premier chang chun-chiao of the state council held talks here this morning with hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia.

taking part in the talks on the tunisian side were abdel hamid sassi, secretary of state of the ministry of equipment, hamed el abed, legal adviser to the government and head of the office of the prime minister, and ridha zribi, secretary-general of the ministry of national economy, as well as ali chaouachi, mohamed ali souissi, hedi chernoufi and mohamed skouri. ridha klibi, tunisian ambassador to china, and ezzeddine bouhlila, counsellor of the tunisian embassy in peking, were also present.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as chu chuan-hsien, chang keng-ho, chou chueh, li pu-hsiao, lo hsu and li chiao.

Tunisian Prime Minister and Madame Nouira Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

prime minister hedi nouira and madame nouira and other distinguished tunisian guests accompanying them on the visit to china attended a soiree here today and saw a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

ni chih-fu, lin chiao-chih, liu ching-tang and chia ting escorted the distinguished guests at the soiree.

at the end of the performance, prime minister and madame nouira, accompanied by ni chih-fu, mounted the stage to warmly shake hands with the dancers and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this afternoon, the tunisian prime minister and madame nouira visited the palace museum, viewed a show of unearthed relics and toured the temple of heaven in the company of wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

Anecdotes of China-Tunisia Friendship

(NCNA-English Tunis, Apr. 2, 1975)

though china and tunisia are separated by thousands of miles, the peoples of the two countries have had friendly intercourse since ancient times. china's paper-making technique was introduced to tunisia's kairouan a long time ago. chinese porcelain was also very famous. the tunisian people knew about china at that time, and the chinese people knew about tunisia in north africa. the long history of friendly relations between the two peoples has in recent years added a new chapter with the renewed friendly contacts between the two countries. many anecdotes reflecting the friendship between the two peoples are recounted in both countries.

precious gifts

the chinese pavilion at the 16th international tunis fair was one expression of the friendship ties between the chinese and tunisian peoples. 750,000 people visited the chinese pavilion in the 17 days between may and june 1973. the tunisian people showed much interest in getting to know china today and hoped to enhance their friendship with the chinese people.

a big banner reading "long live the friendship between the chinese and tunisian peoples exclamation" hung inside the entrance to the pavilion, with a picture beneath it of premier chou en-lai and president habib bourguiba taken when the chinese premier visited the country in 1964. every day large crowds gathered in front of the picture, some to shout "long live china-tunisia friendship exclamation" others to take pictures of it. seeing the moving scene, two tunisian newsmen said to their chinese friends: "your exhibition reminds us of tunisia-china friendship. may this friendship develop daily."

a tunisian carpenter, deeply moved by feelings of friendship for the chinese people, came to the pavilion

with his youngest son to present to the chinese staff members arab food traditionally offered to distinguished guests. "the food was cooked by the whole family,who present it to show our regard," he said.

friendship flowers

the chinese medical workers who are working in tunisia often receive bouquets of blossoms from tunisian friends. presenting flowers is one of the tunisians' traditional ways of expressing best wishes to relatives and friends and the hope that friendship will flourish.

once when the chinese doctors went to a country clinic to attend an old woman, they found out by chance that her 16-year-old daughter maboulouka was deaf and dumb. local nurses reported that maboulouka had lost her ability to speak at the age of 5 or 6 after a serious illness. her mother had consulted many foreign doctors, who said that nothing could be done.

after a careful examination, the chinese doctors decided to give maboulouka acupuncture therapy. after a dozen acupuncture treatments, the girl's hearing improved. with further treatment, she recovered normal hearing and after a time was able to speak. her mother was beside herself with joy that her daughter, who for more than a decade had been a deaf-mute, was now cured. one day, mother and daughter, carrying a bunch of flowers, sought out the chinese doctors at the clinic. the mother went to the doctor who had applied the acupuncture treatment and offered him her daughter maboulouka to be adopted as his own child, saying that nothing else could express the depth of her gratitude. the doctor, deeply moved, told the mother that he had only done his duty, and that maboulouka must stay by her side.

one day, when two chinese doctors were walking along a street in mahdia, they saw an old man on a bicycle coming toward them. the old man presented the chinese doctors with several bunches of freshly picked flowers as an expression of thanks for the work they were doing for his people. before they could fully express their thanks to him, the old man saluted them and cycled away.

the same kind of thing happened to the chinese acrobatic troupe when it visited tunisia in february 1973. on the day after the troupe had given its premiere performance in the country, members of the troupe found a bunch of fresh flowers at the door of their room. an unsigned note attached to the bouquet bore the words, "a present from friends of the chinese acrobatic troupe."

friendship first

in recent years, increased sports exchanges between the two countries, has strengthened friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries.

in february last year, a chinese sports coach team came to tunisia to work at the invitation of the tunisian sports ministry. during the team's one-year stay, the chinese coaches were hospitably treated everywhere. in their conversations, leaders of tunisian departments concerned expressed their firm support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in international sports organizations. whenever an international sports organization made a decision to restore to china its lawful rights to be represented, tunisian friends came to the chinese coaches to express their warm congratulations. while in tunisia, the chinese coaches received much help and support from departments concerned and tunisian friends in their daily life and work. when they had fulfilled their task and left the country, they took with them the profound friendship of the tunisian people.

the tunisian sportsmen who have visited china were deeply impressed by the warm reception accorded them by the people. the tunisian table tennis players who twice took part in international table tennis friendship tournaments in china, after their return home reported on the warm-hearted welcome they had received in china. they were proud of their newly learned chinese phrase, "friendship first, competition second".

a team of table tennis players who won the national table tennis championships title offered the prize medal to their chinese friends as a souvenir. "the rank is temporary, but friendship is everlasting. what we prize most is not the medal but the friendship of our chinese friends," they explained.

during the chinese athletics team's visit to tunisia in april 1973, tunisian friends praised ni chih-chin whenever they met him for "winning honour for the third world". they all wanted to see ni's high jumping performance, but at the same time were concerned that he would overtire himself. "don't set the bar very high," one of them said to him, "the main thing we want is a token of your friendship."

save chinese doctor

at the jendouba hospital one afternoon last year, a leak in a gas cylinder in an injection room caused some alcohol-soaked cotton to catch fire and spread

to the desk and chair. there was danger that the gas cylinder would explode and the people in the hospital were asked to go outside.

as she was leaving, a tunisian girl who worked in the dispensary realized that a chinese doctor was at work next door. she rushed in and shouted: "fire, fire exclamation get out quick exclamation" the chinese doctor thought somebody had been burnt and began to prepare treatment. not seeing the doctor among the evacuated, the girl guessed that he had not understood and ran into the room again shouting: "fire exclamation explosion exclamation" insisting that the doctor follow her out.

the chinese medical team thanked the tunisian girl and praised her for risking her life to warn him of the danger. "the only thing i thought of at the time," she said, "was that the chinese medical team had come here to serve us from far-away. if anything had happened to him, how could we face the chinese people." the simple words reflect the warm concern of the tunisian people towards the chinese people.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prime Minister Hedi Nouira

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

premier chou en-lai met with prime minister hedi nouira of the republic of tunisia in a hospital here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were vice-premier chang chun-chiao, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and the foreign ministry's department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department director lo hsu.

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao and Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, and hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, continued talks here this afternoon.

Tunisian Prime Minister and Madame Nouira Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, and madame nouira gave a banquet at the tunisian embassy here this evening.

attending were chinese leaders chang chun-chiao, ni chih-fu and li ching-chuan, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih, and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, ku ming, chen mu-hua, liu chien-chang, ma yao-chi, chen hsi-yu, yao cheng-ching and li ching-chuan.

present were members of prime minister nouira's party, including abdelhamid sassi, secretary of state for equipment, hamed el abed, legal adviser to the government and head of the office of the prime minister, and ridha zribi, secretary-general of the ministry of national economy; and tunisian ambassador to china ridha klibi and his wife.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flags of china and tunisia. prime minister hedi nouira and vice-premier chang chun-chiao spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship.

prime minister nouira said that the warm welcome accorded to them in peking reflected the friendship that had always existed between the two governments and peoples of tunisia and china and illustrated the good relations between the two countries.

he said: "your great achievements in economic and social development, which are the results of the determined

will and tenacity of the great chinese people and their leaders, have won the admiration and respect of all.

"tunisia, too, is building itself by the tunisians and for the tunisians."

the tunisian prime minister continued: "the talks we have had with the government of the people's republic of china enabled me to think that our bilateral relations and our economic exchanges that have just begun will develop in accordance with the aspirations of our two peoples.

"our frank and cordial exchange of views gave us an opportunity for mutual understanding and enabled us to envisage the future of our relations with great optimism." he said: "i would like to underline with great satisfaction the profound understanding, mutual respect and great friendship that characterized our talks."

prime minister nouira said that tunisia will do all it can to develop the relations and consolidate the cooperation between the two countries.

in reply, vice-premier chang chun-chiao said: "during his stay in peking, his excellency prime minister nouira had cordial and friendly meetings with chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai. our two sides held sincere talks on the international questions of common concern and on the question of further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. these talks have furthered our mutual understanding and friendship and yielded good results. as anticipated, his excellency's successful visit to china has made an important contribution to the furtherance of the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries."

he added, "during the visit, his excellency the prime minister warmly praised china's achievements in socialist revolution and construction as well as her very modest contribution to tunisia's cause of construction. this is an encouragement to us. we hold that we, the third world countries, all shared a similar lot in history and today we are faced with the common task of fighting colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. it is natural for us to support one another politically and help one another economically. we sincerely thank tunisia for her cooperation with and support to us in international affairs."

the chinese vice-premier reiterated, "we consistently maintain that countries, big or small, should all be equal. the five principles of peaceful coexistence should be the established norms governing the relations between nations. we firmly oppose big countries bullying small

ones, strong countries oppressing weak ones and rich countries plundering poor ones; we firmly oppose any foreign power's aggression, subversion, interference and control of other countries."

vice-premier chang chun-chiao said that the friendship between the chinese and tunisian peoples has a deep-rooted base. he asked prime minister nouira to convey the friendly sentiments and cordial regards of the chinese people to the tunisian government and people.

this morning, prime minister and madame nouira and other distinguished guests toured the great wall and ting ling -- one of the ming tombs, in the company of vice-minister of railways liu chien-chang.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Amity Association and Spokesman of Information Department of Chinese Foreign Ministry on US Unreasonable Cancellation of Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Tour of US

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

on march 27 the national committee on united states-china relations announced the indefinite postponement of the tour of the chinese performing arts troupe in the united states. a spokesman of the u.s. state department also made a statement to the press on this matter.

our reporter interviewed the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the spokesman of the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs on this matter. this is what they said:

according to the plan agreed upon by the chinese and american sides, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries was to send a performing arts troupe on a tour of the united states, which was to be hosted by the national committee on united states-china relations. in the spirit of promoting understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples, the chinese troupe made active preparations for this friendship tour. it supplied the u.s. host organization with its programme, supplementary list and stage photos successively and scheduled its departure for the united states for march 29. the american people, too, were looking forward to this performance tour. but, shortly before the scheduled

departure, the u.s. state department unreasonably demanded that the chinese side remove from the troupe's supplementary list a song entitled "people of taiwan, our own brothers". it asserted that inclusion in the programme of a song referring to the liberation of taiwan was unacceptable to the u.s. side and set a deadline for the chinese side to make a reply. otherwise, it said, it would tell the national committee on united states-china relations to postpone indefinitely the tour of the chinese troupe. this action of the u.s. side was entirely groundless.

the song "people of taiwan, our own brothers" expresses the deep sentiments of the chinese people about the liberation of taiwan and unification of their motherland. no fault can be found with the chinese troupe singing such a song. the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland is the chinese people's internal affair, in which no other country has the right to interfere. for us this is a matter of principle. the demand of the u.s. side is incompatible with this principle and naturally unacceptable to the chinese side. in the shanghai communique the u.s. government has agreed that there is but one china and that taiwan is a part of china. if the u.s. side was not retreating from the shanghai communique, there would be no reason for it to object to the inclusion of this song in the supplementary list of the chinese troupe. as the u.s. side clung to its unwarranted position which contravened the spirit of the shanghai communique, the chinese side could not but agree to an indefinite postponement of the chinese troupe's visit to the united states.

the chinese side abides by the principles of the shanghai communique. promotion of contacts between the chinese and american peoples and enhancement of their mutual understanding and friendship on the basis of this communique are in conformity with the common desire of the two peoples. in this regard the attitude of the chinese side has always been one of active support. however, the chinese side will never barter away principles.

NPC Standing Committee Chairman Chu Teh Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a conversation here this evening with carl albert, speaker of the house of representatives of the united states of america, and mrs. albert, john rhodes, republican leader of the house of representatives, and mrs. rhodes, and their party.

the members of their party present on the occasion were william h. gleysteen, freeman h. cary, charles ward, j. brian smith, mrs. charles posey, charles posey, terence shea, helen newman, loise butler, kathleen kwock and mrs. iris adams.

chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china george bush and mrs. bush and the liaison office's first secretary robert perito were present.

present were chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, tang wen-sheng, deputy department director of the foreign ministry, and kang tai-sha, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

African Sports Council Supports China's Right in Olympic

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Apr. 1, 1975)

abraham ordia, president of the supreme council for sports in africa told the press here yesterday that the council supports the restoration of china's legitimate right in the international olympic committee (ioc).

he stressed: china is a country with eight hundred million people, one quarter of the world's population. it is not realistic that one quarter of the world is kept away from the olympic movement and from the international scene. we think china should take her rightful place in the international olympic committee. we are going to fight for it. the supreme council for sports in africa will support china to the last.

referring to the second a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament scheduled to take place in lagos in july, the president said that the forthcoming tournament will, as the first one held in peking, reinforce the ties of friendship which exist among the peoples of the three continents.

bitterly condemning racial discrimination in south africa, he said: we attack apartheid not only in the i.o.c., but also in international federations of sports.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE

Rely on the Masses To Properly Conduct Activities in Scientific and Technical Exchange

by

the Party general branch committee of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technical Exchange Center

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 1, 1975)

Spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution and for the sake of implementing the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and extensively developing mass movement for technical innovations and scientific experiments, our center was set up in August 1970. Over the past few years, under the correct leadership of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, by means of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and a large number of workers and peasants who in former days were disparaged as "the stupid of the lowest class" are active in various aspects of mass scientific and technical exchange activities and have become the main force in promoting industrial and agricultural production and scientific and technical development. This is one of the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and is of help to the proletariat in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

Before the great cultural revolution, there was a scientific and technical association in Shanghai. Due to interference from the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, two serious confusions existed in the former scientific and technical association. The first was the confusion of the class line. Although the workers and peasants are the masters of the country, they were kept away from the door to science and technology. The by-laws of various professional bodies under the scientific and technical association

stipulated the acceptance only of university graduates or people with certain accomplishments in the field of scientific research. At that time, even though individual labor models and advanced producers in industry and agriculture were permitted to join the societies, they could only do so as associate members. The workers and peasants described this association as "a stone door with a steel latch through which the workers and peasants can never enter." The other was the confusion of the ideological line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in scientific research was not correctly implemented, and the rostrum was dominated by a handful of bourgeois "authorities" who publicized technique in command and advocated the white-expert road.

After the setting up of the center, for the sake of changing these states of confusion, we first strengthened the study of works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings in the leading bodies, criticized the revisionist line, correctly oriented the ideological and political line, and guarded against taking the old road in new shoes. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching on "serving the people wholeheartedly" and that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," we resolutely relied on the recommendations of the Party organizations of various units, absorbed workers and master craftsmen from various battlefronts to participate in the technical exchange teams, and organized a backbone force for conducting spare-time technical exchanges with the workers as the mainstay and with the scientific and technical personnel and cadres participating.

In this force there are workers with scores of years of rich practical experience, young workers who dare to think and act, and also revolutionary scientific and technical perosnnel who warmly love socialism and are willing to serve socialist construction. The overwhelming majority of these people come from the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. They have a clearer understanding of the contradictions existing in production and technical development and have a more pressing desire for changing the backward features of production technique. Many cadres vigorously grasp revolution and promote production at their own production stations, and at the same time make proper use of their time, including their spare time, to gather together regularly under the same roof to keep one another informed of the situation, to exchange advanced ideas and experiences, and to explore and discuss technical problems. In high spirits, they are active at the battlefront for effecting mass scientific and technical exchanges.

This force provides but the foundation for conducting activities in technical exchange. There is still the question of leading well and building well this force. At the beginning, individual comrades thought that the spare-time technical exchange team, as its name implied, would have served its function by getting the members to attend one or two activities a week, and ideological and political work should be the responsibility of the various units. Whether or not it is necessary to persist in putting proletarian politics in command, to vigorously grasp education in ideology and political line and to guide people to take the red-and-expert road is a question of principle bearing on the orientation

and line of building the force. Grasping this question of what kind of force we have to build, we have organized several large forums and studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything," and that "politics is the commander, the soul." We have criticized the bourgeois orientation of discussing technique for technique's sake followed by the former scientific and technical association, and realized that the bourgeois would never be willing to give up their hereditary domain and are bound to contend with us for positions and the ranks and to use bourgeois fame, gain and position to win over and to corrode our team. Because of this, we must repeatedly educate the broad masses of team members to adhere to the correct political orientation without never forgetting the mandate of the class, conscientiously resist and criticize bourgeois ideological corrosion and fight for the firm occupation of the scientific and technical battlefront by the proletariat.

Practice also tells us that "only uninterrupted revolution in ideology could lead to uninterrupted innovations in technique," and that only by placing ideological and political work above all else and maintaining proletarian politics in command could we gradually build the technical exchange team into a Mao Tsetung thought propaganda team, a revolutionary mass criticism combat team and an advanced technical exchange team. For example, the digital control technique is a more complicated new technique. In the past, Lin Piao and company disseminated the "theory that electronics is something mysterious" and described it as so "miraculous" that the workers were not allowed to touch it. The electronic equipment exchange team insisted on taking the line as the key link, used revolutionary mass criticism to pave the way, and held classes for popularizing and exchanging the new techniques for simple process control. The students were organized to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and to criticize over and over again the theory of innate genius "born with knowledge," the comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, so as to stir up their revolutionary enthusiasm for grasping new techniques for socialist construction. Through these study classes, a workers' technical team was trained, and within a relatively short period of time, it trial manufactured more than 20 sets of simple process control equipment.

After the setting up of the center, another important question which we run across is: whom should the technical exchange activities serve and how? The targets and tasks of the exchange activities carried out by the former scientific and technical association were seriously divorced from reality and the few experts had the final say. At present, immeasurable powers in science and technology are kept in the hands of the masses, and the technical exchange activities must be closely linked with the demands of industrial and agricultural developments and the demands of the masses and persevere in serving proletarian politics and socialist construction. In the past few years, we exerted ourselves in practice, insisted on properly playing the role of promoters of progress in industrial and agricultural production, and at all times carried out exchange activities around the central tasks of each period in the municipality. For example, for the sake of economizing fuel, we carried out various kinds

of activities to deal with the three kinds of waste material. For the sake of popularizing the application of new technique and new technology, we held various kinds of exchange or exhibitions on digital control, jet, treatment of chemical solution, molding, cold protrusion line cutting machiney, etc. For the sake of meeting the needs of the trades and types of industry with a weaker technical force and of the factories for new workers, we sponsored study classes and exchange activities in metal cutting, the technique of linear measuring, composite machine tools, boiler welding and machine tool maintenance and repairs. For the sake of training an army of teachers, we ran special courses in metal cutting and training classes in mechanical technique. In coordination with the farm seasons, we organized exchange activities in paddy rice, the three varieties of wheat, rapeseed, seed selection and application of fertilizer. For the sake of acquainting ourselves with the development of science and technology and with the advanced techniques both at home and abroad, we sponsored academic reports and lectures. On the baiss of extensive exchange, we also compiled some data and published a tabloid called "Science and Technology in Shanghai" for the exchange of data in writing. Because we insisted on facing industrial and agricultural production and selecting items that could give a big yield over large area, could be started quickly and could yield good results and items that urgently needed to be resolved and tackled, the carrying out of mass scientific and technical cooperation had a specific role to play in improving the development of industrial and agricultural production.

For the sake of coping with the need for the development of industrial and agricultural production by leaps and bounds, simply relying on the activities of the exchange team personnel is far from adequate. The scientific and technical exchange activities must closely rely on the energetic support of Party organizations at various levels, and rely wholeheartedly on the working class. Only by launching mass movements on a large scale could we conduct activities in scientific and technical exchange colorfully and solidly, otherwise, the road we take will become narrower. Because of this, we constantly educated the exchange team members to shift their stand to the factories and the countryside, to rely on the masses and to regard taking part in scientific and technical activities as a position for serving the people and their link with the masses. Some responsible members of the exchange team constantly led the team members to go deep into the factories t acquaint themselves with items of technical innovation, to solicitate views and to set targets for activities. They also organized the three-in-one combination of factories and enterprises, research units and higher institutions of learning, and the three-in-one combination of trial-manufacture production and consumer units to give full play to the strong points of the various units.

We are determined to diligently study well Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, rely wholeheartedly on the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants, unite with the broad masses of scientific and technical personnel and make greater contributions for socialist construction.

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Make Contribution Toward Achieving Greater, Faster, Better and More Economic Results in the Development of Laser Technology

by

the laser exchange team of the Shanghai Municipal Scientivic and Technical Exchange Center

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 1, 1975)

Laser is a new technology developed during the early part of the sixties. For a long time, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company pushed the comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace to interfere with and sabotage the development of the laser technology in China. Following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers and the scientific and technical personnel seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and deeply criticized the fallacies of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" and "born with knowledge" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, thus further strengthening their determination and confidence in mastering the laser technology. Many workers and master craftsmen said, "Taking part in scientific and technical exchange means not only making technical exchange; what is more important is that the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers must occupy the battlefront of science and technology and the working class must become the master of science and technology."

For the sake of smashing the "theory that laser is something mysterious" theory and energetically popularizing laser knowledge, we adopted the methods of sponsoring study classes, lectures on special subjects, on-the-spot exchanges, "consultations" for tackling problems, academic discussions, exhibitions, the compilation and publication of books, journals and data, and other media to start extensive activities in scientific and technical exchange. We organized 35 factories, schools and scientific research units in the whole municipality to hold exhibitions on laser technology and opened a special laser section in the science and technique gallery in the center of the city so that the broad masses of workers could swiftly master the laser technology and quickly apply it in production.

In the practice of piling work for piers, the No. 3 Navigation Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of Communications,by association of ideas, arrived at the laser theodolite from the laser conductor meter, the meeting of two lasers from the single laser, and localization on water from localization on land. With the help of the No. 3 Optical Instrument Plant of the Futan University, it developed the technique of localization with laser for carrying out piling work at sea in the night, thus making a new contribution to navigation engineering construction in China.

In the past few years, with the help of factories, schools and research units, the laser technology exchange team sponsored a number of

study classes to introduce the basic principles of laser from the easy to the difficult and complicated so that the laser technology could be extensively applied. Some comrades said, "In the past, we knew nothing about laser. Now, we have learned the laser technology and created lasers to win glory for our working class." In the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Manufacturing Plant, there is an old master craftsman who, after studying geometric optical principles in the study class, has designed and built an optical projector which could directly examine the quality of jewels and improve work efficiency. After studying in the study class, the doctors of the Maritime Hospital, by applying the principle of light reflection and starting with indigenous methods, have smoothly performed operations for the removal of the thyroid gland with laser.

Laser is a new technique calling for a stronger knowledge in the synthesization of optical, mechanical and electrical principles and many difficulties and technical problems are bound to be encountered in the process of research and creation. We took the initiative in linking up many relevant units to develop revolutionary cooperation on a large scale and actively organized "consultations" for tackling problems. In 1971, the Shanghai Clock and Watch Parts Manufacturing Plant discovered that the xenon tube used in the laser for drilling holes was not durable enough and could only be used several thousand times. This was not only uneconomical, but also would affect production because constant dismantling and installation was called for. Adhering to the principle of the three-in-one combination of scientific research, production and user units, we organized a three-in-one combination problem-tackling group consisting of the tube manufaturing unit, the tube using unit and the research unit. Through investigation and study, we vigorously tackled the main cause of blacking that affected the life-span of the tube--electrode spillage, and devoted time and energy to processing electrodes of optical purity, high temperature treatment and air exhaustion to create a vacuum. The master craftsmen suggested many kinds of new technology for solving problems such as "processing of electrodes," "air exhaustion to create a vacuum" and "dry processing of transitional connections," thus enabling the life-span of the pulse xenon tube to increase from several thousand times to the 4,000,000 times now achieved.

In 1973, the shipbuilders of Shanghai municipality envisaged the use of the new laser technology to reform the old technology of "swinging a plumb with a drawn steel wire" adopted for drawing lines on vessels. When the comrades of the exchange center heard of this, they promptly invited on their own initiative such units as the No. 3 Optical Instrument Plant and the College of Mechanical Engineering to bring the relevant equipment such as the laser theodolite and the laser auto-aligner to our center to carry out on-the-spot exchanges. They also organized the master craftsmen of several shipyards to take part in the discussion. With the support of the units concerned, we again boldly moved the laser theodolite onto the shipway, and this was warmly welcomed by the workers. In the past, it took 15 workers two days to complete drawing the lines for the shipway in the Hutung Shipyard. Now, by using laser for drawing the

lines, the work can be completed by two workers in three hours. At present, the various shipyards have, through practice, also brought forward more than ten problems including the use of laser for surveying changes in the ship frame and navigational speed, and the laser technology has struck root and blossomed in the shipbuilding industry.

Over the past few years, in work to develop the exchange of laser technology, there have formed nucleus groups based on the three-in-one combination of workers, revolutionary cadres and scientific and technical personnel, which constantly get in touch with and discuss work with the laser-exchange teams. Not a single member of the nucleus groups is separated from production. In the day time, they grasp revolution and promote production in the plant, and in the evening, they make use of their spare time to actively carry out work for the laser technology exchange teams. For example, master craftsman T'ang, a member of the nucleus group of the Shanghai Radio Plant No. 13, and master craftsman Fu, a member of the team, have voluntarily helped other units to shoulder heavy loads and tackle problems, and they have in succession helped the units concerned to solve such problems as the use of laser to inlay letters on watch discs, to weld watch springs and to bond germanian sheet with gold filigree, thus not only reducing the intensity of labor, but also greatly improving the degree of automation.

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI

First, Make Criticism, Second, Take Action, and Third, Set the Pace

- How did we lead the people of the whole county in learning from Tachai?

by

the CCP Committee of Tunch'ang County, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 9, 1975)

In the past few years, with Tachai and Hsiyang as an example, we firmly and unswervingly carried out the Party's basic line and witnessed vigorous growth in revolution and production. This small county of ours with a population of 130,000 completed in four years farmland capital construction projects involving over 14 million square meters of earth and stone work, expanded the irrigated area from 60,000 mow to 122,000 mow, and also regulated 100,000 mow of farmland. Last year, the total grain output showed an increase of 92 percent compared with 1970, and the per-mow output amounted to 980 catties. There was also bigger growth in rubber, sugarcane, peanut and hogs.

Our understanding from the practice of struggle is that the key to a real effort in learning from Tachai and catching up with Hsiyang lies in whether the county Party committee can comply with the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings by "making criticism in the first place, taking action in the second place and setting the pace in the third place." Making criticism means making criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the Party's basic line taken as the key link and laying hold of this principal contradiction of the struggle between two roads in the countryside to criticize the capitalist tendencies and persist in following the socialist road. Taking action means carrying out socialist agriculture in a big way and adhering to the Party's general line of building socialism. Setting the pace means setting the pace in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, in the criticism of the bourgeoisie and in paticipation in collective productive labor to further the ideological revolutionization of the leading members.

Lay Hold of This Principal Contradiction of the Struggle Between the Two Roads in the Countryside

Our ability to lay hold of this principal contradiction of the struggle between two roads in the countryside followed a process of knowledge and a process of practice.

In the winter of 1970, we were determined to seriously learn from Tachai. The county Party committee set up two spots for conducting experiments.

The comrades sent to the spot for conducting experiments at the Tatung commune mobilized the masses to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In close conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside, they vigorously dealt blows to the class enemy and resolutely checked the capitlaist evil wind. The poor and lower-middle peasants proudly devoted themselves energetically to socialism. The per-mow grain output increased in one year rose by over 200 catties.

The comrades sent to the spot for conducting experiments at the Fengmu commune adopted a different approach. They dared not link the criticism of the revisionist line with the reality of class struggle and the struggle between the two roads. The result was that the revolution was not properly grasped and production failed to go up.

An analysis of these two different situations made us feel that in order to learn from Tachai, we should learn the fundamental things. Like the Tatung commune, we should adhere to the Party's basic line, and tightly grasp this principal contradiction of the struggle between two roads in the countryside before we could push the development of revolution and production and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

Guided by this idea, we led the people of the whole county to vigorously criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the capitalist tendencies.

At that time, some people considered this way of doing things as a kind of deviation and they said that the criticism of capitalist tendencies would lead to the criticism of the masses. We are of the view that when we really learn from Tachai or pretend to do so is first determined by whether we dare to persist in socialism and criticize capitalism. Without criticizing the capitalist road, we cannot get socialism moving. So long as we pay attention to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature and unite 95 percent from two sources, we would do no harm to the cadres and the masses. Why are some comrades unable to see this point clearly? Here lies the question of the knowledge of the characteristics and laws of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This problem must be gradually solved in study and the practice of struggle.

A Party committee member of the Fengmu commune took a firm stand in the struggle against the landlords during the land reform. After the introduction of cooperatives, he was also very resolute in striking blows at the class enemy's disruptive activities. But after the in-depth development of the socialist revolution, his way of thinking went awry, his revolutionary spirit was low, and he could not distinguish the serious struggle between two roads in the countryside. In the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of the commune helped this cadre to study the Party's basic line and sharply pointed out to him that without clearly understanding that there are still classes and class struggle in socialist society, he would be unable to see

the existence of capitalist tendencies among a part of rich peasants, to understand that the proletariat should exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and to carry the socialist revolution through to the end. With the source of the ideology pinned down, he gradually raised his consciousness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and became increasingly keen on the criticism of capitalism and the practice of socialism in a big way.

Through several years of study and practice and especially the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have come to understand that the principal contradiction in the countryside at present is still the struggle between the two roads--persisting in the socialist road or restoring capitalism. The toppled class enemy and the newly emerging capitalist elements vainly attempt to change the socialist orientation of the collective economy and follow the capitalist road. In order to learn from Tachai and to build socialism, we must strive to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, continuously criticize capitalism and continuously raise our own awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the past few years, in the mass movement to learn from Tachai, by firmly grasping and solving this principal contradiction of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside at all times, we have brought about the uninterrupted development of the collective economy.

Instill Socialist Ideas and Criticize Capitalist Tendencies

To lay a proper hold on this principal contradiction of the struggle between the two roads in the countryside, we have come to understand in practice that we must in conformity with Chairman Mao's teaching "continuously instill into the masses of peasants socialist ideas and criticize the capitalist tendencies." We must energetically praise and warmly support the socialist new things. Concerning the question of what road to follow among the people, we distinguish the right line from the wrong line through the method of bringing up questions and holding debates. We resolutely deal blows to those class enemies whipping up capitalist evil wind. By strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature in this way, we have united the overwhelming majority of the masses.

In the mass movement to learn from Tachai, there have emerged a large number of advanced commune members and cadres in our country. Around the Spring Festival every year, the Fengmu commune is in the habit of arousing the masses to seriously assess and cite a large number of advanced elements who firmly followed the socialist road. They have also cited the Mulai production team as an advanced collective in learning from Tachai, and popularized its experience with great fanfare. During his stay at a selected spot in the Fengmu commune, secretary Li Ch'ing-wen of the county Party committee has summed up and popularized their expeience. In recent years, our citing the advanced has gradually formed a system. In the countryside, there are more and more activists that firmly follow the socialist road and criticize the capitalist tendencies.

In the struggle between two roads, it is not easy for the masses to draw a dividing line between right and wrong concerning some problems. For instance, some people spread the argument that "so long as money is made for the collective, the more money is earned the more this is justified." Under the influence of this idea, some people tended to neglect that there is still the question of the orientation and the road within the collective economy. We brought forward problems of this kind and organized the masses to unfold a debate. After a debate, everyone saw clearly that the argument that "so long as it is for the collective, anything done is justified" was actually a hush-hush activity to practice capitalism under the socialist signboard and to lead the collective economy down the evil capitalist road. With their awareness heightened, the masses consciously waged struggle against the activities that ran counter to the collective economy and the socialist direction.

In places where capitalist evil winds have been whipped up, there are in most cases old class enemies or new emerging capitalist elements making mischief behind the backs of others. In criticizing capitalism, we always direct the spearhead of struggle at a handful of class enemies guilty of current disruptive activities.

A small number of basic-level cadres and commune members more deeply influenced by old ideas invariably want to follow the socialist road. With wholehearted eagerness, we constantly conduct patient and meticulous work for them. We study together with them and help them to compare the bitter past with the happy present and encourage them to learn from advanced figures. Concerning those rich peasants more seriously affected by spontaneous capitalist tendencies, we adhere to the principle of "unity--criticism--unity." We criticize their capitalist ideas, and persisted in bringing them around by education and helping them leap out of the quagmire of capitalism. In this way, by relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, we have united 95 percent of the cadres and the people, thus enabling everyone to firmly and unswervingly advance along the broad road of socialism.

Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao, we have criticized revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the bourgeoisie, and vigorously waged class struggle in the ideological sphere. Everyone has found out ideologically the root cause of the emergence of capitalist tendencies in the countryside and acquired a still deeper understanding of the Party's basic line.

Vigorous Criticism and Vitorous Action Promote Each Other

In the past few years, we have through vigorous criticism of capitalism promoted vigorous practice of socialism. Action gives rise to contradiction, and this is first reflected in our leading body. As far as the production conditions of T'unch'ang are concerned, in order to step up agriculture on a large scale, it is necessary to solve the question of water. On the question of how to break through the barrier of water conservation, whether to make a major effort or a minor effort, and whether

to take action while we are still poor or to postpone action until we are well off, the struggle between two ways of thinking and the two roads has been unfolded within the leading body.

In the spring of 1971, T'unch'ang witnessed a severe drought. Wang Hsia-li, vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee, proposed at a meeting of the county Party committee that a specialized water conservation team be organized to fight bravely three or five years to lick the problem of water conservation. The majority of comrades supported Wang Hsia-li's proposal. However, some people said, "Last year, the typhoon had brought about a drop in production. If we do not pay attention to livelihood of the masses now but the opposite course by organizing the masses to make a major effort, we are drawing away from reality." To raise everyone's awareness, we went among the masses to make an investigation. Wang Hsia-li came to the Wushihp'o brigade of the Wup'o commune. Clasping the hand of Old Wang, brigade Party branch secretary Li K'ai-p'ing said, "It's over 20 years since liberation, but we still have not passed the test in water conservation. How can we be worthy of our class brothers?" Old poor peasant Fu Te-kao of the Kung-chichling production brigade of the T'unch'ang commune sent us a warm letter, saying, "We poor and lower-middle peasants are not afraid of difficulties in overcoming the irrigation barrier. Wat we fear is that the leadership dare not lead us in the effort." This remark hit the nail on the head and revealed the essence of our debate.

At this time, we also screened the film "Red Flag Canal." After viewing the picture, the masses commented, "Others like the Party committee of Lin county, by leading the people to regulate the waterway, have brought irrigation to their land after ten years of hard work. We have to draw water with buckets year after year, and are hit by drought year after year." Hearing these comments, the comrades of the county Party committee also pondered over the matter. Yes, "to regulate the waterway" and "to draw water with buckets" follow the same road! Should we guide work by ingetrating the long-range interests of the masss with their immediate interests? Or should we pay sole attention to the immediate interests of the masses and neglect their long-range interests? Should we take full account of the tremendous socialist activism latent in the masses? Or should we just take note of some negative factors? With these problems in mind, we repeatedly studied a passage by Lenin: "The Party is the vanguard of a class; its task is definitely not to reflect the general sentiments of the masses but to lead the masses forward." The county Party committee followed this up with an investigation and study. They unified thinking and organized a specialized irrigation team in a determination to overcome the irrigation problem. The broad masses and the cadres fought in the blazing heat of summer and in the severity of winter. The all-round regulation of one mountain after another and one river after another, was carried out. The whole county has now initially conquered the irrigation problem.

The Cadres Take the Lead in Study, Criticism and Labor

"The speed of a train depends solely on the locomotive." How could the county Party committee play the proper role of a locomotive? We

have paid attention to the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and to the participation of cadres in collective productive labor, and seriously solved the problems encountered in practice. Through study and practice, the comrades have come to understand that in order to solve the question of whether socialism and capitalism will win in the countryside, we must first of all constantly deepen our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past few years, we learned experience from Hsiyang and tackled cadre participation in collective productive labor as a major matter in combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Once the shoulder pole was laid on the shoulder, the "official" title was laid aside. We brought with us the manure basket wherever we went, and were free from "bureaucratic" airs. Last year, the standing committee members of the county Party committee devoted an average of seven days to collective productive labor every month, and the cadres of county Party committee organs put in nine days per month. This year, we are resolved to spend 100 days on collective productive labor.

We have a large number of cadres who are ideologically red. They have strong shoulders and soles and they have preserved the natural colors of the laboring people. For instance, secretary Fu Shih-mei of the Fengmu commune is dubbed by the masses the "barefoot secretary." The team led by him is also a barefoot team capable of taking the lead in doing labor. There are in our county Party committee many comrades who take the lead in making criticism and working hard together with the masses wherever they go. One county Party committee deputy secretary went to the Wup'o commune. On his arrival, the first question he asked was what kind of work he was supposed to do the next morning. At 5 o'clock next morning, he went with the commune members to work in the fields. Seeing this, the commune cadres also followed suit.

To make sure that cadres at all levels would go to the lower level, the county Party committee must first change its style of work. In the past, because the comrades of the county Party committee seldom went to the lower level, they failed to see eye to eye with the masses on many matters. We accepted the criticism of the masses and took the lead in implementing "at the lower level" in three respects: We studied at the lower level, convened meetings at the lower level and solved problems at the lower level. With the leading members coming to the forefront and sharing the same thought with the masses, their enthusiasm for learning from Tachai has also really merged together.

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INTEGRATION OF THEORY WITH PRACTICE

Hung-ch'i Commentary: "Study Well and Understand Thoroughly on the Plane of Integrating Theory with Practice"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the journal "red flag" carries in its fourth issue, 1975, a commentary entitled "study well and understand thoroughly on the plane of integrating theory with practice". it reads in part as follows:

guided by chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, a movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is rising on a nationwide scale. people are all engaged in serious reading and keen discussion, and are doing deep thinking in the light of actual conditions. the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has fired the masses and cadres with greater revolutionary enthusiasm and pushed forward work in all fields; the revolutionary people are highly inspired while the class enemies are stricken with fear and panic; the ideas and style of the proletariat are being commended while those of the bourgeoisie are being combated. all this fully demonstrates the tremendous might of the masses grasping revolutionary theory, and the situation is splendid. we should further strengthen our leadership, raise the level of our understanding, remove certain ideological obstacles, and guide the study to greater depths.

to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is essential to do serious reading in the first place. chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory is most profound in meaning and very rich in content. while once again putting before all comrades in the party, in clear-cut terms, the issue of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing a capitalist restoration, chairman mao analyzes the social basis and class roots that give rise to revisionism and thus further clarifies the course for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should study chairman mao's instruction sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, digest them carefully, find out exactly what they mean, and grasp the essence. we should do likewise in studying the expositions and relevant works of marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the series of instructions and relevant works of chairman mao on the same subject. this is what many of our comrades are doing. but there are also some comrades who are not in the habit of reading and studying conscientiously and thinking hard, and who tend to make no efforts to

understand things thoroughly, and so fail to achieve the intended results. one who does not read conscientiously and is not clear about major questions of theory cannot possibly understand and implement the party's line, principles and policies so well and is liable to be duped and misled in the complicated struggle between the two lines. the victory of marxism compels all opportunists to adorn themselves with marxist-leninist phrases. a trick they all resort to in their opposition to marxism is to flaunt the banner of marxism-leninism while distorting and tampering with its revolutionary principles, emasculating its essence, blunting its revolutionary edge, and "revising" it into something adapted to the needs of the bourgeoisie. aiming precisely at this trick of theirs and taking into account the lessons of some comrades who have been duped and misled, chairman mao has taught the whole party to "read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of marxism." in our current study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must bear in mind chairman mao's teaching, exert ourselves to read and study conscientiously, and try in every way to study well and understand thoroughly on the plane of integrating theory with practice.

in order to heighten our consciousness of the need to study theory and deepen our criticism of revisionism, it is essential to perceive the harm of empiricism. those afflicted with empiricism deny the truth that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything, and tend to be complacent over their accasional success and glimpses of truth, belittle the role of revolutionary theory as the guide to practice, fail to understand the importance of systematizing and synthesizing their experience and raising it to the level of theory, and mistake their partial experience for universal truth. thus they fall an easy prey to opportunists flying the colours of marxism-leninism. in opposing and sabotaging the study of the scientific theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, lin piao was making a wild attempt to deprive certain people of their ability to distinguish between right and wrong on the question of the line on the ideological and political plane so that they might follow his revisionist line blindly. in order to win complete victory over revisionism, we must have a profound understanding of chairman mao' thesis: "perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." ("on practice") we must always bear in mind lenin's thesis: "the role of vanguard fighter can be fulfilled only by a party that is guided by the most advanced theory." ("what is to be done")

linking theory with practice is an important method to achieve success in theoretical study. only when

one reads conscientiously and grasps the essence of theory can one find a clear orientation in linking it with practice; only when one links it with practice and sums up experience can one go ever deeper in study and better understand and grasp the theory.

what is meant by linking theory with practice as chairman mao advocates? it means the integration of the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution. in specific terms, it means: "in accordance with the marxist-leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of china's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems." ("rectify the party's style of work") in linking theory with practice, we should, on the basis of conscientious reading, make particular reference to practice in the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and sum up the experience gained by our party, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, in carrying out socialist transformation, continuously repulsing the attacks by the bourgeoisie, clearing out bourgeois representatives from the party, adopting a series of measures to restrict bourgeois right in the political, economic and cultural fields, and exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. this will be of great help to acquiring a good grasp of theory and enhancing our consciousness of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should make particular reference to the current conditions in the class struggle in society and the struggle between the two lines, and correctly analyze the situation and recognize the social basis and class roots that give rise to revisionism as well as the danger of a capitalist restoration. we should moreover conscientiously sum up the fresh experience gained by the masses and cadres in criticizing capitalism, breaking down the old traditional ideas, combating the bourgeois style of life and fulfilling the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through to the grass-roots level. we should, in the light of the realities of the soviet union's degeneration into revisionism, examine the lesson of soviet revisionism's all-round restoration of capitalism from the standpoint of the line, the economic base and the superstructure. this provides us with a very good piece of teaching material by negative example in our study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we should also link the study with the remoulding of our own world outlook, clear away our muddled ideas on the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat, draw a clear line of demarcation from the capitalist forces and the idea of bourgeois right, and foster and enhance the concept of continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; leading cadres in particular should exert themselves to do so. only by conducting our study through such an integration of theory with practice can we really get a clear idea of the question of the proletariat exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and achieve good results in study.

as our study has only just begun, the main purpose of linking theory with practice at present is to enable us to study theory well and have a good grasp of it. in linking theory with practice, we will come across and raise many new problems, which will prompt us to go further in theoretical study, analyze contradictions and find the solutions. in the study, we should take chairman mao's instruction on the question of theory as the key link, conduct some investigations and study in a planned way with clear objectives in mind, and seriously probe into questions of the economic base and the superstructure. this is an essential condition for linking theory with practice to good effect. when it comes to questions of policies and systems, we should act prudently and, where specific policies have been laid down, do accordingly and refrain from making indiscreet alterations. we shall, on the basis of making a good study of theory and acquiring factual data, conduct a comprehensive and detailed study of these questions and judge them on the merit of each case.

the rising tide of the study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship by the whole party and the people throughout the country has made a handful of class enemies and the capitalist forces feel the pressure on them. this is quite natural. the day of ascendancy for proletarian uprightness is the day of descendancy for bourgeois wickedness. the dictatorship of the proletariat is a dictatorship by the overwhelming majority over a small minority. our aim is precisely to create a powerful mass opinion and strike fear into the minds of the class enemies, that is, "the social forces and groups which resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to or sabotage socialist construction," so that the capitalist forces will not be able to rear their heads and will have to put some restraints on themselves. some people are worried about possible "disorder." the fact is that the broad masses have bitter hatred for the class enemies and capitalist forces and stand firmly against them; the more we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, the more we heighten the people's awareness of the need to combat and prevent revisionism and continue the revolution, and the more we eliminate "this contagion, this plague, this ulcer that socialism has inherited from capitalism," the more consolidated will be our proletarian state and the more stable and united will be our country. through this study, we aim precisely to further promote nationwide stability and unity, enhance the excellent

situation, develop the economic, cultural and other endeavours of socialism, and capture new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

for the whole party and the people throughout the country, the study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship is a widespread movement of marxist-leninist education. for those people who are afflicted with the bourgeois style of life, too, it is of course a good opportunity to accept education and rectify their mistakes. chairman mao's consistent policy is: learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient. if a person has committed mistakes, it will be all right provided he corrects them on his own initiative, and that is the attitude the party and the people welcome.

to study well chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and the marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is at present the foremost task lying before all comrades in the party. leading cadres must take the lead in studying well, in reading conscientiously and in getting a good grasp on the plane of integrating theory with practice, and must give effective leadership to the study by the party membership and the masses. it is necessary to work out a long-term plan and make specific arrangements, pay attention to summing up experience and grasping typical cases so as to achieve a general advance and deepen the study step by step. theory is the guide to action. success in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the whole party and the people throughout the country will assuredly give a powerful push to our cause of revolution and construction. historical experience has long proved: once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world.

LAND RECLAMATION

East China Rural Areas Wrest Polder from Sea

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 4, 1975)

rural people's communes in east china's coastal chekiang province launched another campaign to wrest farmland from the sea on a large scale during last winter through this spring.

more than 300,000 people from 23 counties undertook such reclamation projects in over 100 places. a combined total of 33,000 hectares of polder was enclosed in enbankment and filled up to land level. part of the newly reclaimed land has been planted to rape-seed, wheat and other spring crops.

located south of the yangtze river on the east china sea coast, chekiang province has a serpentine coastline dotted with islets. it is crisscrossed with rivers. large tracts of beach land were formed after erosion by sea tide and sedimentation. in old china, the peasants had long dreamed of growing crops on such land. it has come true only after liberation under the socialist system.

shortly after the founding of new china, the peasants took the road of collectivization. they relied on the collective strength and the collective economy to battle against the elements and transform natural environment. with the constant consolidation and expansion of the collective economy, mass drives are undertaken on a larger scale every year to wrest more land from the sea.

since the agricultural cooperative movement, chekiang province has reclaimed 86,600 hectares of polder land and erected more than 1,000 kilometres of embankment. good harvests of grain, cotton, rapeseed, sugarcane, jute and citrus fruit were reaped from 53,000 hectares of polder land last year.

densely populated hsiaoshan county on the south bank of the chientang river has since 1968 launched 15 campaigns to wrest land from the sea. the army of peasants removed dozens of hillocks and levelled slopes. they erected dykes totalling over 100 kilometres long. they reclaimed from the sea 20,000 hectares of land. this has enlarged the county's arable land by one-third.

some 20,000 people of 3,000 households moved to a reclaimed area and formed a people's commune. the commune has run a farm machinery workshop, an oil-pressing mill, fishing grounds, saltfield, schools and clinics.

the reclamation work has gone side by side with the building of water conservancy projects. fresh water was led in to wash away saline. the polder land was covered with layers of silt and fertilizer was applied to improve the soil. now such land was planted to crops the very year it was blocked off from the sea. in the past, the peasants waited for pouring rain to improve the soil and the polder land was cultivated ten years after it was reclaimed.

over 70 per cent of the funds for the reclamation projects in chekiang province were raised by local people's communes and their sub-divisions.

METEOROLOGY

Northwest China Province Makes Advances in Meteorological Work

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 4, 1975)

a network of meteorological observatories and stations has been formed in chinghai province in northwest china's highlands to give weather forecasts and information. they are also doing scientific research to sum up the special features of plateau weather and climate.

chinghai has a complicated terrain frequented by capricious and disastrous weathers. meteorological observatories, stations, posts and groups strive hard to meet the needs of different production and construction departments. many observatories and stations give much importance to their service for agriculture and livestock-breeding. during the seasons of sowing, harvesting and lambing, they give plenty of meteorological information, data and forecasts and detailed climatic analyses so that the leadership at various levels can know in good time weather changes and take proper measures to facilitate production and surmount natural difficulties.

going among the masses, members of the meteorological station of nangchien county in yushu tibetan autonomous prefecture, gathered 150 folk proverbs on weather changes and edited a meteorological chart of different seasons for agriculture and animal husbandry. the station has run study classes to train the meteorological personnel. a number of weather observation posts and groups, both composed of experienced peasants,

have been formed to help observe the county's weather changes. thanks to such efforts, the station has assembled a mass of data and gradually grasped the laws of the climatic change in different areas of the county.

making inquiries about the needs of industrial and communication departments, the meteorological workers carry out climatic analyses, edit necessary data and draw climatic atlas to facilitate the work of these departments in designing, construction and production. members of the meteorological station at the charhan salt lake in the tsaidam basin have surveyed the motor road along the lake and studied what sort of weather turns it damp. they wrote an article, "on the relationship between salt-road traffic and weather", which is popular with the departments concerned.

by combining mass drive with the efforts of professionals, and modern and indigenous methods, the province has made much progress over the past few years in predicting hailstorms and frosts and taking preventive measures and making research on major disastrous weathers such as cold spells, snowstorms, drought and waterlogging.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Achieves New Success in Industrial Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 3, 1975)

gross industrial out of shanghai, china's largest city, scored a remarkable increase in the first two months of this year over the same period in 1974, and has continued to rise since the beginning of march.

in addition, there was a considerable increase in the volume of freight handled by railways and shipping and the docks. new achievement has also been made in capital construction.

the million workers and staff on shanghai's industrial and communication fronts, following chairman mao's call, have launched a vigorous mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this imbues them with greater revolutionary enthusiasm for expanding socialist economy. encouraged by the magnificent goal set by the fourth national people's congress to build china into a powerful modern socialist country within this century, workers and staff have

held discussions to draw up plans for developing production of their own units. they have achieved new successes in production.

machinery plants in shanghai have stepped up the production of farm machines to keep up with the growing socialist agriculture. the city's output of tractors in january-february rose 40.5 per cent over the same 1974 period. in discussing their production plans, workers of the shanghai fengshou tractor plant proposed extra quotas and measures for fulfilling them. its january output of tractors was 37 per cent higher than in the same month of last year. the plant recently trial-produced a four-wheel drive tractor with better traction efficiency, which is suited to muddy fields in the southern provinces where rain is frequent.

first-quarter quotas for submerged electric pumps, spraying machines, petrol engines, compressors for small chemical fertilizer plants, and diesel engines were met over one week ahead of time, with a higher output than in the same period of 1974.

some factories trial-produced new products ahead of schedule. with the help of other factories, the shanghai water-pump plant turned out a big axial-flow pump, which has a diameter of 3.1 metres and draws a flow of 30 cubic metres per second.

relying on their own efforts, workers of the machine tool plants have speeded up the production of big precision machine tools. the chiangning machine tool plant prepared the blueprints and wooden models for a new combination machine tool in nine days as against six months scheduled for the job. in addition, they introduced a new production line to raise efficiency two to five times. january-february output of big machine tools in the whole city doubled that of the same 1974 period, and that of highly precision machine tools went up 16 per cent.

shanghai's industrial production this year was characterized by steady growth, more variety and higher quality.

the steel mills have adhered to the principle of meeting the needs of socialist construction. they are earnest in the manufacture of those products with low profits and in small demand as in other products. since the beginning of this year, the shanghai no. 2 steel plant has turned out 27 small specifications of steel products, most of them for the first time. pooling their wisdom, the workers of this mill in a few days trial-made a kind of steel wire for meters, plaited with wires each half as thick as a hair. formerly such wires were imported from abroad.

factories producing electric motors, meters and instruments paid great attention to making products urgently needed by the state. last year the shanghai no. 13 radio factory completed the production quotas for two whole years. redoubling their efforts, workers of the factory produced as many electronic computers in the first two months of this year as in the first half of last year.

significant rises have also been registered in the output of major light industrial goods and textiles, including synthetic fibres, printed cloth, bicycles, wrist watches, televisions and cameras.

PHOTOCOMPOSITION

Peking Printing Workers Introduce Photo-Composition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

peking printing workers and the institute of chemistry of the chinese academy of sciences have succeeded in their experiment of replacing type-setting by hand with photocomposition.

the new process dispenses with six work procedures indispensable in hand composition, improves quality, reduces labour intensity and raises efficiency. coupled with the new advancement is the replacement of metal printing plates with light-sensitive nylon relief printing plates.

composition used to be done by hand in peking. the printing workers first put forward the proposal to make photosetting machines during the great proletarian cultural revolution. working in coordination with the institute of chemistry and other units in a worker-cadre-technician group, they overcame many technical complications and material difficulties before getting ready all the equipment necessary for the experiment. in three years, their research and experiment yielded results.

in popularizing the new techniques, the printing workers of the city's no. 1 printing house made further improvements on the new work process and equipment. they have put eight photo setting machines into operation and made light-sensitive nylon relief printing plates of a dozen different specifications to meet the requirements of the new work process. the new process shows that the strokes are more clearly delineated and other improvements over lithographic printing.

WHOLESOME PHOTO LAMPS

China Makes a New-Type Wholesome Photo Lamp

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 4, 1975)

a new type of portable photo lamp harmless to people's health was jointly devised and made by the shanghai research institute of silicates and the shanghai hukuang lighting equipment factory.

photo lamp is a convenient lighting facility for cinematography, television and photography. compared with ordinary ones, this new-type photo lamp can absorb 95 per cent of the infrared rays and ultraviolet rays from lamp light. it is safe to use and not detrimental to people's health. it has better stability of colour and temperature and fast ventilation and is easy to adjust the focus. in comparision with similar photo lamps, it weighs only two-thirds.

to tackle problems arising in production, the research institute of silicates and the lighting equipment factory formed an experimental group composed of workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel. it made all necessary equipment by self-devised methods and mastered the technical know-how in the course of doing the work when no related technical data was available.

thanks to their revolutionary enthusiasm, members of the experimental group built a sintering furnace within 24 hours while in the past it used to take three months to complete the work. while experimenting on new materials, they failed on many occasions. but they persevered and drew lessons from the failures. eventually they succeeded after nearly one hundred experiments.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albania's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest and most sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania learned with deep sorrow the news of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this bereavement, we express to you, the fraternal chinese people and the family and relatives of comrade tung pi-wu, our deepest and most sincere condolences.

with the death of comrade tung pi-wu the communist party of china and the chinese people lost a great and determined revolutionary fighter, one of the founders of the communist party of china, one of the outstanding leaders of the party and state, who throughout his life, implementing determinedly the thought of chairman mao tsetung, fought selflessly and made an invaluable contribution to the realisation of the aspirations of the great chinese people, the cause of the revolution and socialism. the albanian people lost an outstanding and respected friend who worked tirelessly for the continuous strengthening of the unbreakable fraternal and revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two peoples and two countries.

the revolutionary activity and the memory of comrade tung pi-wu will remain immortal exclamation

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Algerian Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met with and gave a dinner for algerian friendly personage mme. franz fanon. they had a friendly conversation.

semaoui bayoub, second secretary of the algerian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

mme. fanon arrived in peking yesterday as guest of the chinese amity association.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Maritime Transport and Aviation Delegation Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the belgian maritime transport delegation and the belgian aviation delegation led by andre l. de vogelaere, director of the communications department of the belgian ministry of foreign affairs, held talks with the chinese ministry of communications and the general administration of civil aviation of china respectively on signing maritime transport and air transport agreements between the two governments of china and belgium.

director andre l. de vogelaere and the aviation delegation left peking for home by air today. the members of the maritime transport delegation left here for home earlier.

on march 31, ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet in honour of the belgian aviation delegation.

CHINA AND ANGOLA

Delegation of Angola Ends Visit in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

the delegation of the national union for total independence of angola led by samuel chiwale, general commander of the union, left here for the democratic people's republic of korea yesterday.

the delegation was seen off by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including ho kung-kai, chao chun-cheng and lu cuei.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Machine Tools and Scientific Instruments Exhibition Closes in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 4, 1975)

the british machine tools and scientific instruments exhibition closed here today.

some 100,000 people visited the exhibition during its ten-day show. among them were vice-chairman ma tien-shui and standing committee member huang tao of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

while it was on view, british and chinese technical personnel held discussions on 45 items. the british friends took time out to visit the shanghai industrial exhibition, local industrial and agricultural establishments, workers' housing estate and children's palace.

the british exhibition gave a reception this evening as an expression of gratitude for the co-operation and assistance rendered by the chinese staff.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, yesterday sent a letter to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere and profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the letter reads:

the cambodian people and myself are deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

in these sad circumstances, allow me to extend to his excellency the most respected chairman mao tsetung, to your respected excellency, the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china, the great chinese people and the family of the eminent deceased, my most sincere and profound condolences and those of the cambodian people, the national united front and royal government of national union of cambodia.

his excellency mr. tung pi-wu was a great patriot who dedicated his life to his beloved motherland and to serving the chinese people. he was a very loyal and devoted party comrade and comrade-in-arms of his excellency chairman mao tsetung. by the side of chairman mao, he worked intensively and with remarkable patriotic fervour, and rendered many services to the motherland and the people. today, the people's republic of china lost in his excellency tung pi-wu one of her best sons.

the cambodian people lost in him a great friend who, faithful to the teachings of chairman mao, always gave our just cause ardent support and total solidarity.

his excellency tung pi-wu always showed all cambodian patriots, beginning with me, the clearest evidence of his kind friendship and solicitude.

allow us to salute most respectfully his memory which will live in our hearts forever.

i beg your excellency, mr. premier, to accept the assurance of my nigh and fraternal consideration.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong Students' Badminton Team Visits Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 3, 1975)

the hongkong students' badminton team led by wu chu-kuo, vice-chairman of the hongkong badminton association, with chu yeh-tung, member of the association's executive committee, as deputy leader wound up its visit to kwangchow and left here for hongkong by train yesterday.

the hongkong students' badminton team arrived in kwangchow on march 28. in the evening, the kwangtung branch of the chinese badminton association gave a reception in its honour. on the evening of march 30, the guest team had a friendly exhibition match with the kwangchow badminton team. vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee lo fan-chun was among the more than 5,000 spectators.

during its stay in kwangchow, the hongkong students' badminton team visited a factory, a people's commune, a middle school and a power station, watched the kwangtung opera "militiawomen on the south china sea", and saw the film "the guerrillas sweep the plains".

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Liberation Anniversary Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a film reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of hungary. chinese documentary films were shown at the reception.

present at the reception were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc, his wife and diplomatic officials of the hungarian embassy in peking.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, president chai tse-min and vice-president lin lin of the host association, and leading members of departments concerned tien tseng-pei, li shu-chien, chang chi and chu kai-yin.

Hungarian Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc gave a cocktail party at the embassy here today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the liberation of hungary.

among the guests were chinese minister of railways wan li, minister of education chou jung-hsin, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hu wei, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building ma yi, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Leaves Peking in Official Visit to Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to iran at the invitation of prime minister amir abass hoveida of iran.

vice-premier li hsien-nien's party includes the following members: ho ying, vice-foreign minister; lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien; cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; and liu hua, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien and ulanfu; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung; deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu; deputy director of the p.l.a.

general political department liang pi-yeh; and leading members of departments concerned, including wu ching-tung, yu li-chin and ma jen-hui.

present also were iranian ambassador to china ahmad ali bahrami and officials of the iranian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese "Outcast" Communities Liberation League in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with a 21-member delegation of the china study society of the japanese liberation league of "outcast" communities with jun nakada as leader, toyomi komai and kensei yamamoto as deputy leaders and osamu inoue as secretary-general.

chang yu, leading member of a department concerned, was present on the occasion.

the delegation arrived in china for a friendly visit on march 17. it has visited shanghai, nanking, wuhan, chengchow, sian, yenan and peking and will leave here for home on april 8.

Japanese Working Youth Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, pr. 4, 1975)

laden with the friendship of the chinese people and youth for the japanese people and youth, the working youth delegation from sendai, japan, left shanghai for home this morning by c.a.a.c. airliner after concluding a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai trade union council, the municipal

committee of the chinese communist youth league, the municipal women's federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as more than 200 young people.

the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and japanese youth. young people of the two countries exchanged autographs and shook hands to bid farewell. again and again they expressed their determination to make joint efforts to hasten the conclusion of the sino-japanese peace and friendship treaty and enable the people of the two countries to live in friendship from generation to generation.

Bank of China Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

a bank of china delegation led by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, left here by air today on a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the federation of bankers' associations of japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen hsi-yu, vice-minister of finance, fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

on hand were shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and peking-based japanese friends of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the japan-china association on economy and trade.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 4, 1975)

the chinese youth delegation headed by liang hsiu-chen left here for home today after concluding a friendship visit to japan.

seeing them off at the airport were michio sugimoto, chairman of the japanese youth league council, teruaki sakata, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and representatives of the general association of korean residents in japan.

during their stay in japan, members of the delegation had separate meetings with chief cabinet secretary ichitaro ide, sokagakkai chairman daisaku ikeda and chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

the delegation visited several cities and prefectures including tokyo, niigata, and nara, and called at many youth organizations. they met with leaders of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the general association of korean residents in japan. they made wide contacts with japanese youths of various circles.

in yamanashi prefecture, japanese friends told the chinese delegation at various meetings that the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty should include an anti-hegemony clause.

in nara, which has friendship ties with the chinese city of sian, the delegation was cordially received by the local youths and organizations. at a reception, the mayor of nara chuzaburo kagita made an enthusiastic speech on the development of japan-china friendship.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Railways Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the railways delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by so nam sin, vice-minister of railways, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by chinese vice-minister of railways kuo lu and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited tientsin and inspected railways and railway stations. chinese minister of railways wan li met with the delegation.

Korean Party and Government Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the state of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, sent a message today to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the death by illness of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people, and in our own name, express our deep condolences to you and, through you, to the family of comrade tung pi-wu.

comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china and, in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles, made enormous contributions to the party and people of china.

although comrade tung pi-wu has passed away, his meritorious deeds are immortal.

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation Tours Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, flew back here this afternoon after touring yentai, nanking, shanghai, wuhsi, kwangchow, hainan, kueilin, changsha and shaoshan in the company of leading members of the "people's daily" lu ying and chen chun respectively.

everywhere the delegation was accorded a warm welcome and cordial and friendly reception by the local leaders and people. the korean comrades had meetings with members of the former chinese people's volunteers to renew the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two parties and the two peoples.

banquets were given in honour of the delegation by chu pen-cheng, secretary of the yentai prefectural committee of the communist party of china, peng chung, first secretary of the kiangsu provincial party committee, hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee, tung wan-hua, deputy secretary of the wuhsi municipal party committee, chiao lin-yi, first secretary of the kwangchow municipal party committee, wei nan-chin, deputy secretary of the party committee of the hainan administrative region, chung feng, secretary of the kueilin municipal party committee, and chang ping-hua, second secretary of the hunan provincial party committee.

at shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, the delegation was warmly welcomed by hundreds of local people. mao tse-pu, secretary of the shaoshan area party committee and chairman of the area revolutionary committee, escorted the delegation on a visit to chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they had photos taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace. in the evening, the korean comrades-in-arms had a cordial and friendly discussion

with local cadres, former red guardsmen, former c.p.v.s and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the local comrades asked the visitors to convey the best regards of the people of chairman mao's home village to the people of mansudae, home village of president kim il sung.

while in changsha, the korean comrades visited places where chairman mao conducted revolutionary activities in his early days -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers' institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and the hunan provincial museum.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Red Cross Presents Donation to Malagasy Cylone- and Flood-Stricken People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

the red cross society of china has donated 50,000 yuan (rmb) to the malagasy government to help the people of madagascar in the cyclone- and flood-stricken areas, according to a report from tananarive.

chinese ambassador to madagascar tien chih-tung presented the donation on behalf of the chinese red cross society to albert zakariasy, malagasy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday.

the chinese ambassador asked minister zakariasy to convey the sincere and deep sympathy of the chinese people to the malagasy people in the afflicted areas, and also handed him a message of sympathy from the chinese red cross society to gilles andriamahazo, president of the malagasy military directorate.

on behalf of the malagasy government and people, zakariasy sincerely thanked the chinese government and people. he also had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Premier Tours Mexico State

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 3, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei this morning visited mexico state in central mexico to the warm welcome of the local authorities and people.

the chinese vice-premier was accompanied on the visit by leandro rovirosa wade, mexican secretary of water resources; eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china and his wife; arvato echeverria, son of president echeverria; jorge tamayo, president of the mexico-china friendship association and his wife. the vice-premier's entourage and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang also went along.

governor of mexico state carlos hank met and saw off the chinese guests and was with them on the visit.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei visited rural commune el rosal. peasants and their children, waving flowers and chinese and mexican flags and shouting "china-mexico" gave a warm welcome to the chinese guests.

the vice-premier also visited the pyramid of the sun and the pyramid of the moon -- the famous ancient cultural relics of mexico.

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Gives Return Banquet for President and Mrs. Echeverria

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 3, 1975)

vice-premier chen yung-kuei gave a return banquet for mexican president and mrs. luis echeverria in the chinese embassy here this afternoon.

on their arrival at the embassy, president and mrs. echeverria were warmly greeted by vice-premier chen yung-kuei, hsiao peng, [illegible] minister of agriculture and forestry, kuo feng-lien, standing committee member of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the [illegible] production brigade revolutionary committee of hsiyang county in shansi province, yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico, and others.

present at the banquet were mexican secretary of interior and mrs. mario moya palencia, secretary of

foreign affairs and mrs. emilio o. rabasa, president of the standing committee of the senate enrique olivares santana, secretary of finance and public credit and mrs. jose lopez portillo, secretary of government properties and mrs. francisco javier alejo, secretary of agriculture and livestock and mrs. oscar brauer herrera, secretary of water resources and mrs. leandro rovirosa wade, commissioner of the federal district and mrs. octavio senties gomez, presidential chief-of-staff and mrs. jesus castaneda gutierrez, governor of the chiapas state and mrs. manuel velasco suarez and governor of the tabasco state and mrs. mario trujillo garcia.

present also were under-secretary of foreign affairs and mrs. ruben gonzales sosa, under-secretary of finance and public credit and mrs. gilberto ruiz almada, under-secretary of agriculture and livestock and mrs. lorenzo martinez medina, under-secretary of water resources and mrs. luis robles linares, under-secretary of agrarian reform and mrs. victor manuel torres ramires, private secretary of the president juan jose bremer martino and mexican ambassador to china and mrs. eugenio anguiano.

in the banquet hall was hung a huge colour picture of chairman mao tsetung meeting president echeverria, which was flanked with chinese and mexican national flags. the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei made a speech at the banquet. he said: during our visit in this friendly country, we are deeply moved by the fraternal feelings shown by the mexican people towards the chinese people.

he said, "during our stay in mexico, we have learned many precious experience from the diligent and valiant mexican people. your militancy in staunchly defending state sovereignty and independence and in protecting national resources, your many-sided achievements in developing national economy, especially the important achievements in cultivating better seed strains, developing irrigation systems and promoting food production, have left a deep impression on us. through the visit we have also seen that the united states of mexico has an immense potentiality in developing its national economy independently. we are fully convinced that mexico's industry and agriculture, as well as its national economy, will surely attain a higher level of development so long as it relies on the force and wisdom of the people, makes full use of the nation's resources and makes unremitting efforts according to its own characteristics and conditions."

the vice-premier said, "through the visit, we have further realized that china and mexico have many points

in common although their social systems are different. we have a lot of things to do in developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries, especially in the exchange of agricultural sciences and technologies. we are deeply convinced that in our future common struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty, develop national economy and culture and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries will surely be further consolidated and develop."

president echeverria said in his speech that the visit of vice-premier chen yung-kuei "brings great joy not only to those numerous mexicans who know your hard labour and achievements in china's agriculture, particularly in the glorious example of tachai, but also to all the mexican people."

he pointed out that the relations between mexico and china have become closer daily and the two peoples have rapidly and profoundly known each other in recent years.

"as mexico is determined to maintain friendly relations with all the peoples of the world, we have discovered essential aspects of identity with china," the president said.

he pointed out that vice-premier chen yung-kuei's visit "is highly appreciated throughout the country."

president echeverria stressed that the relations between the two countries are "affectionate people to people relations". the vice-premier's visit has further strengthened these relations, he said.

he asked the chinese vice-premier to convey the greetings of the mexican people and his personal regards to chairman mao tsetung.

referring to the picture of his meeting with chairman mao in peking, he said that the picture "reflects the sincere friendship between our two peoples". he expressed the hope that this friendship will continuously be confirmed by concrete facts.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Athletic Team Leaves Pakistan for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 3, 1975)

the chinese athletic team led by chang shih-heng left here for home today after taking part in pakistan's 15th national athletic championships.

the championships was held in lahore from march 28 to 30. 300 athletes from all parts of the country as well as chinese and iraqi athletic teams participated in the championships.

pakistan law minister and president of the pakistan olympic association malik meraj khalid met the chinese athletes and president of the pakistan amateur athletic federation syed wajid ali shah gave a tea party for the two foreign teams at the end of the games.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Delegation of Portuguese Communist Party (M-L) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this afternoon in honour of the delegation of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist) led by general secretary vilar.

present at the banquet were feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department, and others.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

aly dioum, ambassador of the republic of senegal to china, and his wife gave a national day reception here this afternoon.

attending were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; chao cheng-hung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and heads of diplomatic missions in peking were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Chinese Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets South African Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with oliver tambo, president of the african national congress of south africa, and mfanafuthi makatini, representative of the congress in algeria, who is accompanying the president on his visit to china.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned chou ming-chi, chien li-jen, sun chih-li and hu li-peng.

President of African National Congress of South Africa Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

oliver tambo, president of the african national congress of south africa, and mfanafuthi makatini, representative of the congress in algeria, who accompanied the president on his china visit, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

A Desperate Political Gambler

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1975)

the soviet foreign ministry on march 28 "asked" all personnel of the lon nol clique's "embassy" in moscow to "leave" the soviet union within a specified time, according to western news agency reports.

on the same day this report came from moscow, the soviet revisionist authorities, through diplomatic channel, "officially notified" samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, of the above-mentioned decision, stating that "henceforth, the government of the u.s.s.r. will recognize no government other than the royal government of khmer national union as the legal government of all cambodia".

seventeen months ago, the kremlin addressed through a similar channel an almost identical "notification" to samdech norodom sihanouk. the soviet revisionists' march 28th "notification" is neither new nor worthy of serious consideration. if anything is worth a mention, it is that the "notification" has provided the world at large with the opportunity to see clearly the true colours of a political gambler who has lost one bet after another.

one noteworthy fact about the march 28th "notification" is that it serves as a slap in the face of the soviet news agency tass and the soviet papers "pravda" and "izvestia". in the last month, these kremlin propaganda machines have never wearied of claiming that the soviet union "has always stood and will continue to stand

on the side of the khmer people's just struggle" and that it "has consistently supported" the cambodian people's struggle for liberation. since the "notification" stated that the soviet government "henceforth" "will recognize no government other than the royal government of khmer national union as the legal government of all cambodia," it is not difficult to trace the soviet revisionists' criminal betrayal of the cambodian people in the past.

on march 18, 1970, the lon nol clique staged a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat at the instigation of the u.s. at this difficult time for the cambodian people, the soviet revisionist leading clique did not support the cambodian people's just struggle for people's national liberation; it sided with the traitorous lon nol clique backed by the u.s. imperialists. it refused to recognise the royal government of national union of cambodia led by the n.u.f.c. and staked its all on the counter-revolutionary lon nol clique by giving persistent recognition to the puppet lon nol regime. the soviet revisionists provided the bogus lon nol regime with economic aid, voted for its participation in unesco meetings and even undertook insurance for the convoys transporting arms for the lon nol clique. while the flames of the struggle waged by the patriotic cambodian people and their armed forces against u.s. aggression and the reactionary rule of the lon nol clique are raging ever fiercely, the soviet revisionists engaged in covert and overt efforts to peddle a so-called "peaceful settlement" of the cambodian issue and establishment of a so-called "coalition government" in order to prop up the lon nol clique in its death throes and undermine the cambodian people's revolutionary war for national liberation.

in 1973, the patriotic cambodia people and their armed forces emerged victorious in the dry season offensive. badly mauled on the battlefield, the lon nol clique, entrenched in phnompenh, found itself in extreme isolation diplomatically. in these circumstances, the kremlin had no alternative but to send on october 9, 1973 a verbal "notification" to samdech norodom sihanouk on "recognition" of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the second noteworthy fact about the march 28th "notification" is that this "notification" negates the soviet government's october 9, 1973, "notification". in the october 9, 1973, "notification", the soviet government announced that it regarded the royal government of national union of cambodia as the "sole lawful representative of cambodia." in the march 28th "notification", it states that "henceforth", it will "recognise" the royal government of national union. this shows that the soviet revisionists' october 9th

"notification" meant nothing. furthermore, after october 9, 1973, moscow and phnompenh kept their respective "embassies" in full function.

now, the situation on the cambodian battlefield has taken a swift turn. the patriotic cambodian people and their armed forces have phnompenh tightly encircled. lon nol and a number of other traitors have fled and the foreign diplomatic missions are putting up their shutters. the fence-sitting soviet revisionists will soon go down with lon nol's sinking ship. the kremlin was cornered once again. sensing that they would shortly lose all they have staked on the bogus regime in phnompenh, the soviet revisionists came out with another "notification", pretending that they "will recognise no government other than the royal government of khmer national union as the legal government of all cambodia."

it is worth noting that, as with the previous one, the recent soviet revisionist "notification" is verbal. to date, the soviet union has not published its second "notification". nor have the soviet revisionists officially announced severance of diplomatic relations with the bogus regime in phnompenh. according to an american news agency report datelined moscow march 28, referring to the soviet foreign ministry's demand that all personnel of the lon nol clique's "embassy" in moscow depart from the soviet union, a "diplomat" in the clique's "embassy" in moscow said on the same day that "there has been nothing official at all about breaking diplomatic relations" when the soviet union made this demand. asked whether or not the soviet union had severed diplomatic relations with the lon nol clique, a soviet foreign ministry spokesman declined to comment. as in its previous "notification", the soviet union took a lukewarm attitude in the latest one which will prove as valueless as the first except for the fact, of course, that this tardy "notification" is an excellent exposure of a superpower's lip-service to support of people's revolution.

the soviet march 28th "notification" has thrown into relief its character as a desperate political gambler who, unreconciled to his losses, still cherishes wishful thinking about success by a lucky stroke. but this superpower, which hankers after hegemony in asia and the indian ocean and casts covetous eyes on the gulf of siam, is bound to come to a bad end.

Jen-min Jih-pao on Soviet Union's Exploitation of East European Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

today's "people's daily" carries a signed article entitled "cashing in on others' difficulties to make huge profits". excerpts from the article follow:

recently, the soviet union without warning raised by more than 100 per cent this year's prices of petroleum and other fuels it sells to its east european "allies". this was in flagrant violation of the agreement with these countries to keep the prices of fuel supplies unchanged for five years. moreover, it has cut down the amount it had agreed to supply and declared that prices would hereafter be negotiated year by year. this soviet action has made havoc of the economies and people's livelihood in a number of east european countries and thrown their production plans into disarray. the avarice and ferocity of the soviet revisionists as the biggest international exploiters has been stripped of all pretenses.

by jacking up fuel prices, the soviet revisionists have hit hardest those east european countries which are dependent on the soviet union for fuel. it is common knowledge that hungary, poland, bulgaria, czechoslovakia and the german democratic republic import 90 per cent of oil and oil products from the soviet union.

at the end of 1973, soviet vice-minister of foreign trade i.f. semichastnov boasted that the soviet union would "fulfil to the letter" its "obligation to supply oil and oil products" to the east european member states of the "council for mutual economic assistance" (cmea) and would not "raise prices." with these words still ringing in the ear, the soviet revisionists reneged and at one stroke more than doubled their fuel prices, in total disregard of the economic difficulties this inevitably brings to the east european countries which are already confronting a string of problems. this soviet revisionist manoeuvre has naturally aroused resentment and uneasiness among the victimized east european countries.

when the contradictions over fuel price emerged inside the so-called soviet "community", brezhnev took himself to budapest to try to soothe the rising discontent among the east european countries. at the same time, the soviet revisionists' propaganda machines began to churn out justifications, claiming that "the price rises are reasonable".

the first justification used by brezhnev and his like is that the east european countries must "respect" the soviet union's "sovereignty over natural resources" which, as a principle, can never be "harmed" nor "ignored for a single moment". but the question of others ignoring soviet "sovereignty" has never come up. on the contrary, it was the soviet union itself which "ignored" the trade agreements that, according to basic principle, should have been honoured, tore them up and went back on its word. how can the soviet union raise a cry about "sovereignty" and at the same time, tear up agreements? this means that "unlimited sovereignty" to tear up agreements belongs to me, while your "sovereignty" is restricted even to voice discontent.

the second justification brezhnev and his like put forward is that the rise in fuel prices solves the problem "in accordance with the socialist method". their "socialist method" means that they can go back on their word, use pressure to force others to accept their big price increases and forbid complaints. by "socialist method", they mean to put the ruble and profit-making first. by "socialist method", they mean living off those in difficulty, disregarding the consequences. is this method anything but a typical capitalist method, a wholly imperialist method?

the third justification brezhnev and his ilk try to put over is that they raised their fuel prices in order to "protect in every possible way" the economies of the east european countries from the harmful effects of the capitalist world crises." this is more than shameful exclamation pounded by the west's economic crisis, the economies of a number of east european countries have been hit by depression. today, with the hiked-up prices of soviet-supplied oil and other fuels, they will have to pay the soviet revisionists a considerable sum.

initial estimates are that this year, they have had to pay the soviet union one thousand million rubles more than in 1974 in order to cover the increased price of soviet oil. among these countries buying soviet oil, hungary will pay the soviet union over 120 million rubles more, and the german democratic republic 1,700 million marks more. the budget deficits in some of these countries will be greatly increased.

the broad sections of the people in the east european countries will through their experience see more clearly the true features of the soviet revisionists as a hegemonic and egoistic power which grabs as much as possible by taking advantage of the difficulties of others. as a result, they are bound to fight more resolutely in their just struggle for winning and safeguarding their national rights and opposing the soviet social-imperialists.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and Madame Nouira Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, madame nouira, and other distinguished tunisian guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit left here for shanghai by special plane this morning in the company of li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese leaders chang chun-chiao and ni chih-fu; lin chiao-chih, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; wang hai-jung and ho ying, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liu chien-chang, vice-minister of railways; ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; yao cheng-ching, a leading member of the ministry of water conservancy and power; and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chou chueh, acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry; as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

the national flags of china and tunisia today flew at the airport where a grand send-off ceremony was held. the band played the national anthems of tunisia and china. accompanied by chang chun-chiao, prime minister hedi nouira reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

as prime minister and madame nouira bade farewell to the crowds, the people shouted slogans to wish them well amidst the beating of drums and gongs. by the ramp, chang chun-chiao, ni chih-fu and others shook hands one by one with prime minister hedi nouira and madame nouira and other distinguished tunisian guests and said goodbye to them.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and diplomatic officials of the tunisian embassy in peking were present.

accompanying prime minister and madame nouira on the visit to shanghai were also deputy director of protocol fu shun-ho and tunisian ambassador to china ridha klibi and his wife.

Tunisian Prime Minister in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 4, 1975)

prime minister of the republic of tunisia and madame nouira and the other distinguished tunisian guests arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were greeted at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu and more than 1,000 local people.

shanghai's main streets were decorated with colourful banners for the occasion. huge streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings. when prime minister and madame nouira and their party alighted from the plane and met the welcoming crowd, people beat drums and gongs or waved the national flags of the two countries while vivacious children performed dances with multi-coloured balls and flowers to express the shanghai people's friendly sentiments for the people of tunisia. prime minister and madame nouira reciprocated by clapping their hands all the time.

this evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from tunisia. n.p.c. vice-chairman li ching-chuan was present.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and prime minister nouira made toasts and expressed their readiness to make fresh contributions to the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and tunisian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the tunisian prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the city's children's palace earlier today. they had a sightseeing drive in the city and went atop the shanghai mansion to get a bird's-eye view of the city.

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BOURGEOIS CORRUPTION

Carry Out To the End the Struggle Against Corruption By the Bourgeoisie

- insights obtained from the study of the "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China"

by

the Party Branch of the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 2, 1975)

In March 1949, our great leader Chairman Mao delivered the "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China." In this brilliant work, Chairman Mao patiently admonished the whole Party, "With victory, certain moods may grow within the Party, arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living. With victory, the people will be grateful to us and the bourgeoisie will come forward to flatter us. It has been proved that the enemy cannot conquer us by force of arms. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie may conquer the weak-willed in our ranks." Today, in the movement to study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, a review of this teaching of Chairman Mao's is of great realistic and far-reaching historical significance toward our further understanding of the characteristics of the class struggle in the socialist period, exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuance to maintain and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat.

After the proletariat has seized political power, it must guard against attacks by sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie. This is a wise prediction made by Chairman Mao through scientifically analyzing the

new situation of the class struggle at home and abroad after the victory of the new democratic revolution in China in accordance with the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the liberation of the whole country, the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie and the contradiction between China and the imperialist countries have constituted the two basic contradictions at home and abroad. After imperialism has been driven out of the China mainland, they constantly dream of staging a comeback by means of armed invasion or peaceful evolution. In order to recover their lost "paradise," the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes at home and abroad constantly attack the proletariat with the decadent ideological practice and the corrupt mode of life. Besides, there are still three great differences in the socialist society. The bourgeois right has not yet been completely abolished in the system of ownership and it still exists to a serious extent in the interrelations of people and occupies the dominant position in the distribution system. There are still the remnants of small production and the capitalist spontaneous forces in the countryside still constantly rear their heads. The traditional concepts and the force of habit of the old society still emit their stench to corrupt people's thinking. All this constitutes the source that engenders the bourgeois style of life and new bourgeois elements. We must have a profound knowledge of the characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period before we can consciously develop the fine practice of the proletariat, resist the bourgeois style of life and fight for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee has also paid attention to analyzing the various economic components in China at that time and the correct policies which must be adopted by the Party. It points out that at the beginning of the period of socialist revolution in our country, it is inevitable that there are still capitalist components in town and the country. Consequently, the proletarian state must carry out the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry and commerce and the system of ownership by the peasants and craftsmen working on their own. At present, although our country has basically accomplished the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, the question has not yet been thoroughly resolved in the system of ownership. In addition, because in the present stage there are still the system of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, commodity production, exchange by means of money and distribution to each according to his work cannot be avoided. Because "this can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat," the development of capitalist factors in the town and country, and the emergence of new bourgeois elements are also unavoidable. If this is not restricted, capitalism and the bourgeoisie will grow faster. Therefore, we can never slacken our vigilance just because we have won great victories in the transformation of the system of ownership and because we have carried out a great proletarian cultural revolution.

The bourgeoisie and the bourgeois agents who have sneaked into the Party have fostered and bought over a handful of new bourgeois elements who are turncoats to the proletariat within the working class precisely

through consolidating, extending and strengthening the bourgeois and part of the inequality brought by it, in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao had personally written down in his sinister notebook the revisionist jargons, such as "material incentive is still necessary" and "tempting people with office, emolument and virtue." On the one hand, he amassed wealth, pursued the bourgeois way of life and made use of the bourgeois right to carry out all kinds of repulsive underhand activities. On the other hand, he made use of the idea of bourgeois right to attack the Party in a vain attempt to incite certain people who were more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right to oppose the socialist revolution and ingratiate himself with the corrupt and weak-willed people within the revolutionary ranks. We must consciously resist the material temptation of the bourgeoisie and all kinds of organized applause from the bourgeoisie, and maintain and carry forward the thorough revolutionary spirit of communism and carry through to the end the revolutionary work.

Our company unit has for a long time been on duty in the big cities, and in the practice of waging protracted struggle against the bourgeoisie, we have come to deeply realize that the use of sugar-coated bullets to make a breach in life is an important means of the class enemies who vainly attempt to corrupt the revolutionary ranks and foster new bourgeois elements under the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as a counter-revolutionary strategy of the bourgeoisie to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture. The change of a section of the working class and Party members also begins in their style of life. To repel the attacks of sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie and uphold the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is a life-and-death struggle. Following the constant development of the situation of the revolution, the means adopted by the class enemies to attack the proletariat will also change accordingly. The old bourgeois elements who are old hands at trickery and deception engineer plots behind the scenes while the newly emerging bourgeois elements who lack experience violate laws and discipline on the foreground. This is a phenomenon constantly seen in class struggle in society today. Only through clearly recognizing the characteristics of class struggle in socialist society can we make use of the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to concretely observe the various social phenomena and persitently wage struggle against corruption by the bourgeoisie.

"The comrades must be taught to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be taught to preserve the style of plain livig and hard struggle." These two "musts" as taught by Chairman Mao are our combat weapons for shattering the attacks by sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie and resist corruption by the bourgeois style of life. For more than twenty years, our company unit has precisely relied on these two "musts" to repel all kinds of attacks by sugar-coated bullets from the bourgeoisie. When we first came to the city, the bourgeoisie clamored that we would "enter the city red but leave it black" and rot on Nanking Road. Firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teachings, we have carried forward the glorious

tradition of arduous struggle of the people's army and waged tit-for-tat struggles against the class enemies. By fighting against the fragrant wind and the poisonous mist, resisting corruption and never allowing ourselves to get contaminated on Nanking Road, we have smashed the frantic attacks from a handful of class enemies.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country in 1957, Liu Shao-ch'i spread the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the bourgeois Rightists launched attacks against the Party. We studied again Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Party Central Committee, waged struggle for wiping out bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology and ruthlessly dealt blows to the restorationist activities of the bourgeois Rightists. During the three years of natural calamities, Liu Shao-ch'i again whipped up the weird wind of "san-tzu i-pao" and the "four big freedoms." The cadres and fighters bore in mind the two "musts" and firmly believed that only socialism could save China. They wrote letters to educate their relatives and friends and made use of the time off duty to reclaim the waste land and cultivate vegetables. They consumed the inferior vegetables themselves and sent the good vegetables to the market. In the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we used the two "musts" as weapons to combat self and criticize revisionism, and ruthlessly criticized the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and Confucius. We constantly analyzed the new characteristics of the sugar-coated bullets under new situation and firmly seized the initiative in the struggle against corruption, thus enabling the company unit to steadfastly advance along Chairman Mao's line of army building.

Recently, after the publication of Chairman Mao's important directive concerning the question of theory and the quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have organized the cadres and fighters to study seriously and painstakingly and at the same time carry out investigation and research and have thus further deepened our understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised our consciousness in opposing corruption from the bourgeoisie and persevering in continued revolution.

The revolutionary spirit of the proletariat in braving arduous struggles is built on the foundation of the Marxist world outlook and fostered bit by bit in the protracted struggle. In our company unit, braving arduous struggles has magnificently become a practice. All fighters consciously save even a cent, a grain of rice, a drop of water, an inch of cloth and a unit of electricity for the state. Wearing sandals, they walk on the busy road. They take sewing kits with them and mend their own clothes. They carry tool kits to streets and lanes, and repair this or that for the masses of the people. The comrades take these actions as activities to remold their own ideology as well as battles against the class enemies. From these things, they have distinguished what is proletarian thinking and what is bourgeois thinking, what is glorious and what is despicable, what should be upheld and what should be resisted.

They have thus raised their ability to "resist corrosion" and steeled the revolutionary will of never allowing the bourgeois thinking and practice to contaminate themselves, thus enabling the glorious tradition of braving arduous struggles to be constantly developed in the company unit.

Making a radical rupture with old traditional concepts is a protracted combat task. In our country, the struggle between the bourgeoisie for corruption and the proletariat against corruption is not yet over and the question of whether the proletariat or the bourgeoisie will win out still takes a fairly long time to be resolved. We must diligently study and grasp the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be models in the restriction of bourgeois rights, continue to carry forward the revolutionary practice of the proletariat in braving arduous struggles, maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm we displayed in the years of revolutionary wars and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

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ARMY BUILDING

Seriously Implement Chairman Mao's Army Building Line and Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chia Yü-ming (賈玉明), platoon commander of the 8th Company of a certain PLA unit stationed in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 2, 1975)

In his brilliant work "Speech on the 7th Anniversary of the International," Marx pointed out, "In destroying the existing conditions of oppression by transferring all the means of labor to the productive laborer, and thereby compelling every able-bodied individual to work for a living, the only base for class rule and oppression would be removed. But before such a change can be consummated, a dictatorship of the proletariat is necessary, and its first premise is an army of the proletariat." Marx clearly told us here that the army of the proletariat is the first premise for implementing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the important guarantee for carrying out the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production.

This conclusion of Marx's is a scientific summing up of the experience of the Paris Commune. Marxism has all along deemed that the army is the important part of state power. An important reason why the political power of all reactionary ruling classes can exist is that they have a reactionary army in their hands. In order to overthrow the political power of the exploiting classes and establish and consolidate the political power of the proletariat, the proletariat must also have its own army.

After the proletariat has seized political power, in order to carry out the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and carry the revolution through to the end, it must also have a strong proletarian army as the strong prop for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production is a formidable revolution. The landlord and bourgeois classes will not easily surrender the means of production with which they exploit and oppress the broad masses of the working people. Imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the international arena will also collude with them from afar in a vain attempt to save them from their failure. In order to accomplish the socialist transformation of the means of production and thoroughly bury all the systems of exploitation, the proletariat must rely on the dictatorship of the proletariat to suppress the resistance from class enemies at home and resist invasion by class enemies from abroad and to guarantee the successful progress of this socialist revolution. The first premise to guarantee the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the army. It is precisely because our Party has a strong

army of the people that it has effectively suppressed the resistance from class enemies at home and abroad, carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, and capitalist industry and commerce and launched counter-attacks against subversion and invasion by imperialism and social imperialism, thus enabling our country to advance along the great socialist road.

Out of their criminal aim to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, all reactionaries bitterly hate and mortally fear our army of the people. When they are in political power, they use reactionary armed forces to carry out frantic counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" in a vain attempt to suppress and wipe out the army of the proletariat. After their rule has been overthrown, they not only create counter-revolutionary disturbances, but what is more important is that they push the bourgeois military line through the bourgeois agents who have sneaked into the Party and use the bourgeois outlook to transform the army. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was precisely the agent of the class enemy within our Party. Lin Piao regarded the seizure of military authority as an important step for him to restore capitalism. He used the bourgeois thinking and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt our army, to oppose and sabotage the mass movement of the army for studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and to oppose and weaken the absolute leadership of the Party over the army. He also made use of the bourgeois right to vigorously publicize such bourgeois ideas as "the army is special" and "trivialities are of no harm" for corroding the army. In the plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," he slandered with an ulterior object in view that the "living standard" of the cadres of the army "had dropped," thus sowing seeds of discord in the relations between the army and the Party in a vain attempt to change the proletarian nature of our army and turn our army into a tool that supported his opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Although the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed, the class struggle is not yet over. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for and against corrosion, and for and against restoration is still going on. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly strengthen army building, and seriously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building. All our revolutionary fighters must seriously study the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry forward the glorious tradition of our army, consciously resist the influence of bourgeois ideas, criticize the idea of bourgeois right, criticize revisionism and Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, do a good job in military training, strive to become proficient both in cultural and military work, and fight for the realization of the exercise of all-round dictatorship by proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

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GENUINE AND SHAM MARXISM

The Touchstone for Testing Genuine and Sham Marxism

by

T'ien Chih-sung (田志松)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1975)

In the protracted struggle against Second International revisionism, Lenin upheld, defended and developed the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and clearly pointed out, "Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists; they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. To confine Marxism to the doctrine of the class struggle means curtailing Marxism, distorting it, reducing it to something which is acceptable to the bourgeoisie. Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what constitutes the most profound difference between the Marxist and the ordinary petty (as well as big) bourgeois. This is the touchstone on which the real understanding and recognition of Marxism is to be tested." In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we should seriously study this instruction of Lenin's, further carry out well the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, oppose and prevent revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration.

Lenin pointed out that the doctrine of clss struggle was set up by the bourgeoisie before Marx. Long before the emergence of Marxism, the bourgeois historians had narrated the historical development of class struggle and the bourgeois economists had also made an economic analysis of the various classes. In the early 19th century, the bourgeois historians in the restoration period in France such as Thery, Mignet, Guizot and Thiers had pointed out in their historical works that the revolution in England in the 17th century and the revolution in France in the 18th were class struggles waged by the bourgeoisie against the feudal aristocracy. They took the stand of the bourgeoisie, reproached the privileges of the feudal aristocrats and proved the inevitable historical development for the bourgeoisie to overthrow the feudal rule and set up its own political power. Toward the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, the bourgeois economists represented by Turgot in France who attached great importance to agriculture and Adam Smith and Ricardo, the classical economists in England had divided up the classes in society in accordance with the different sources of income of people. They pointed out that capitalist society was composed of the working class, the capitalist class and the landlord class, and through analyzing the three kinds of income from wages, profits and land rent, they revealed to a certain extent the antagonism of the economic interests of these three classes, and initially demonstrated the economic origin of class contradictions and class struggle in the capitalist society.

At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, although the doctrine of class struggle founded by the bourgeois historians and economists had a specific progressive role to play in history at that time, this doctrine of class struggle was built on the foundation of historical idealism. They did not understand that the existence of classes was linked with and determined by a certain historical stage of the development of production. They refuted the necessity of class struggle in capitalist society, denied that class struggle is the motivating force in the historical development of human society and could not reveal the law of development of class struggle. Therefore, in their recognition of class struggle, the bourgeoisie only recognized their class struggle for setting up the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in opposition to the feudal aristocrats. As for the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in capitalist society, as long as it did not go beyond the limits permitted by the interests of the bourgeoisie, it was also permitted by the bourgeoisie. However, once the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie violated the basic interests of the bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie would employ violent means to ruthlessly suppress the proletariat.

This shows that the bourgeoisie basically negates the class struggle waged by the proletariat for overthrowing the capitalist system and basically negate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The bourgeois doctrine of class struggle is entirely for defending and consolidating the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the capitalist system cannot be touched upon in the least. The "parliamentary democracy," "freedom" and "equality" which they advertise are purely fig-leaves for covering the essence of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the opiate for disintegrating the revolutionary fighting spirit of the proletariat.

Marxism is the scientific theory of the proletarian revolution. It represents the basic interests of the proletariat and is essentially different from the bourgeois doctrine. Marxism deems that the existence of classes is merely linked with a certain historical stage of the development of production. This means that classes do not exist at all times, nor do they exist forever. They follow their own historical process of emergence, development and extinction. Classes that are engendered following the emergence of the private ownership of the means of production will disappear in communist society, while in class society, owing to the antagonism in political and economic interests, the various classes inevitably wage a life-and-death struggle. This class struggle is the motivating force for the development of the history of class society. The slavery society and feudal society are like this, and so is also the capitalist society. In accordance with the law of development of class struggle, Marx had analyzed the basic contradictions in capitalist society and put forth the famous conclusion that "class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat." Marxism deems that the ruthless exploitation of hired labor by capital and the development of big capitalist industries have created the proletariat, which is the greatest revolutionary class in the history of mankind. The historical mission of the proletariat is not merely to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, but also to wipe out all classes and all exploitation systems and finally

realize the great ideal of communism. This is the necessary condition for the proletariat to attain its own complete liberation. In order to accomplish this great historical mission, the proletariat must make violent revolution, thoroughly destroy the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie, set up the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make use of the great weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry through to the end the class struggle against the bourgeoisie and prepare conditions for the realization of communism.

It can thus be seen that Marxism not only recognizes class struggle, but also closely links up class struggle with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Marxists talk about class struggle before the seizure of political power in order to show the inevitability and necessity of the armed seizure of political power by the proletariat and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Marxists talk about class struggle after the seizure of political power in order to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry through to the end the socialist revolution and finally wipe out classes. The basic difference between the Marxist and bourgeois doctrines does not lie in the recognition or non-recognition of class struggle, but in the recognition or non-recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in whether or not to recognize that class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism and is also the basic hallmark for distinguishing Marxism from all bourgeois doctrines. Those who recognize only the class struggle are not yet Marxists and they may be found to be still within the boundaries of bourgeois thinking and bourgeois politics. "Only he is a Marxist who extends the recognition of the class struggle to the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Recognition of or opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat is the watershed dividing Marxism from revisionism. The revisionists are the representatives of the bourgeoisie within the political party of the proletariat. Flaunting the flagsign of Marxism, they oppose the revolutionary essence of Marxism and are renegades to Marxism. Their betrayal of Marxism is focally manifested in the basic question of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Second International revisionists represented by Kautsky made an opportunist distortion of Marxism. Kautsky made use of the bourgeois doctrines of class struggle to restrict Marxism, cut apart the dictatorship of the proletariat from class struggle, stood them against each other, and publicized that the most important point in Marx's doctrine was the class struggle and not the dictatorship of the proletariat. He also attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat as the "abolition of democracy" and "autocracy," advocated the "adoption of the method of winning the majority in the parliament to seize state power," opposed violent revolution, "restricted the confines of the recognition of class struggle to the sphere of the relations of the bourgeoisie," and repudiated the objective necessity of setting up the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the victory of the October Revolution, Kautsky who alleged that the most important point in the Marxist doctrine was class struggle had precisely turned a hundred and eighty degrees and vigorously

denied that there were still classes and class struggle in the Soviet Union after the October Revolution. He talked nonsense saying that "the capitalists and the big landlords do not exist as a class after they have been deprived of their rights" and that "once they have lost their political power, they will docilely obey the majority of the proletariat." He openly advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle and negated the necessity for the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Therefore, Lenin repudiated Kautsky as "a typical example who uses the philistine viewpoint to distort Marxism and who verbally pretentiously recognizes Marxism but actually despicably betrays Marxism."

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique stepped into the shoes of Kautsky, wiped out the class struggle in the socialist period, clamored that "the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer necessary in the Soviet Union," and publicized the fallacy of "the country of the whole people" so as to cover up their bourgeois dictatorship and fascist dictatorship. This was a bald and shameless betrayal to the dictatorship of the proletariat that surpassed their ancestor Kautsky.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also sang the same tune. They vigorously advocated the revisionist fallacies such as the bourgeois theory of human nature, the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory that only productive forces count to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao and company vigorously advocated the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, clamored that "those who rely on virtue flourish and those who rely on force perish," talked nonsense saying that "the two sides that struggle against one another are enemies and the two sides that exist in harmony are friends" and frantically opposed the struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in a vain attempt to abolish the dictatorship of the proletariat. In their blood-thirsty plan for an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," they maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country as "feudal dictatorship and autocracy." Gnashing their teeth, they cursed the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a "meat mincer," openly aired grievances for a handful of class enemies who had been knocked down to the ground by the iron fists of the dictatorship of the proletariat, spread words that they should "all be granted political emancipation without exception," and unscrupulously gave vent to their implacable hatred for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In short, the most essential common characteristic of all revisionists from Kautsky and the Soviet revisionist renegade clique to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, no matter how they have changed their tactics, is the betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the revisionists make use of the doctrine of class struggle to restrict Marxism and oppose the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, they negate class struggle and oppose the exercise of dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. As Lenin pointed out in his criticism of Kautsky, "Opportunism does not extend the recognition of class struggle to what is the cardinal point,

to the period of transition from capitalism to communism, to the period of the overthrow and the complete abolition of the bourgeoisie." Revisionism is the sworn enemy of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat was founded and developed in the struggle against revisionism and all kinds of bourgeois trends of thought. In the entire combat process of founding the Marxist doctrine, Marx and Engels all along placed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in a very important position. In the struggle against Second International revisionism, Lenin had upheld the Marxist theory concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and developed Marxism to the stage of Leninism. In leading the Party's struggle against revisionism at home and abroad, our great leader Chairman Mao has carried forward, defended and developed the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, put forth the doctrine of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and charted the Party's basic line in the entire historical period of socialism. Since the founding of the people's republic, Chairman Mao has initiated and led a series of political movements, and in particular has initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which have in theory and in practice, solved the question of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent capitalist restoration.

The historical experience of the International Communist Movement and the two-line struggle within the Party tells us that the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat has all along been a focal point in the struggle between Marxism and revisionism. Recognition or opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat is the touchstone for testing genuine and sham Marxism. Only he is a genuine Marxist who recognizes the dictatorship of the proletariat. As far as the Communist Party members and revolutionaries are concerned, in order to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, they must understand the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in order to grasp this theory, they must seriously study this theory. Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, study and understand well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight to the end for accomplishing the historical mission shouldered by the proletariat and for realizing the noble ideals of communism.

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DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

The Proletariat Must Have An Iron Fist

by

the theory group of No. 2 Company of a certain unit
under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 10, 1975)

After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin profoundly pointed out that the proletariat wielding political power "must use an iron fist" toward the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes, all kinds of bad elements, and the newly emerging bourgeois elements. The iron fist Lenin spoke of is the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In class society, every ruling class uses the iron fist to suppress the resistance of the antagonistic class and to uphold its own rule. Be it the slave society, the feudal society or the capitalist society, this is so. In our socialist country, the proletariat also must use the iron fist toward the bourgeoisie. However, "revolutionary dictatorship and counter-revolutionary dictatorship are by nature opposites, but the former learns from the latter."

In this historical period of socialism, although the landlord and bourgeois classes have been defeated, they have not been wiped out. Irreconciled to their defeat, they are bound to put up a death-bed struggle with frenzy grown ten-fold and hatred grown hundred-fold so as to recapture their lost "paradise." At the same time, in our socialist society, it is still possible for a new bourgeoisie to arise. When the strength of the bourgeoisie have developed to a certain extent in economy, their agents would call for the overthrow of the socialist system and the restoration and development of the capitalist system. Lin Piao and company represent the aspiration for restoration of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes as well as the desire of the newly arisen bourgeois elements to usurp power. Outwardly, they disguise themselves as Marxists, but behind the scenes, they plot and hatch armed counter-revolutionary coups d'etat in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and ruthlessly suppress the revolutionary people with the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. It can be seen from this that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle not only is not over, but will also go on for a long time and is sometimes very acute. If the proletariat do not use an iron fist against the class enemy, then, they could not smash the restoration plot of the class enemy and safeguard the rule of the proletariat.

Historical experience merits attention. One important lesson learned from the ultimate failure of the Paris Commune is that after the proletariat seized political power, they had not continued to resolutely and thoroughly eradicate and suppress the remnant counter-revolutionary forces with this iron fist of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Engels pointed out, "Revolution means that a section of people have to use guns, bayonets and cannons, i.e., the most authoritative means, to force another section of people to accept their will. If the victorious political party is not willing to lose the fruit they have won with great effort, then, they must rely on their weapons to strike terror among the reactionaries so as to uphold their rule. Had the Paris Commune not depended on this authority of the armed people to deal with the bourgeoisie, could it have lasted for more than one day? Conversely, isn't it reasonable for us to censure the Commune for making too little use of this authority?" The fact that Lin Piao and company wildly opposed our using the iron fist against the reactionaries and frantically cursed the dictatorship of the proletariat has exactly demonstrated that our dictatorship of the proletariat is extremely necessary.

Chairman Mao has recently pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." We must follow Chairman Mao's teaching, seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, strive to create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again, and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

DEATH OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Chiang Kai-shek Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

chiang kai-shek, chieftain of the kuomintang reactionaries an common enemy of the chinese people, died of illness in taiwan on april 5th, according to news from taipei.

the kuomintang's central news agency said today that after the death of chiang kai-shek, the chiang kai-shek clique had its puppet "vice-president" yen chia-kan succeed him as the puppet "president" so as to continue to maintain its reactionary rule over the people of taiwan.

since he betrayed in 1927 the democratic revolution led by dr. sun yat-sen, chiang kai-shek had persisted in opposing the communist party and the people and in autocracy and national betrayal as the representative of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in china. his hands were stained with the blood of the revolutionary people of china. however, his sanguinary rule could never obstruct the advance of history. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the chinese people finally overthrew the chiang kai-shek clique's reactionary rule after protracted revolutionary armed struggle, founded the people's new china and opened a new era in chinese history.

after he fled to taiwan, chiang kai-shek prolonged his death throes under the aegis of u.s. imperialism and remained hostile to the people. the chiang kai-shek clique's reactionary rule was strongly opposed by the people in taiwan and it was beset with internal contradictions. after chiang kai-shek died, the people in taiwan province with a patriotic and glorious tradition will certainly make further efforts to broaden the struggle to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland. the military and administrative personnel of the chiang kai-shek gang with patriotism in mind will have a clearer view of the situation and actively contribute to liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

STUDY OF THEORY

Theoretical Study Spurs Production in North China's Coal Mine

(NCNA-English - Shihchiachuang, Apr. 5, 1975)

a study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has brought about an upsurge of working for socialism in kailuan, china's biggest coal producer. the mine topped the first quarter's production plan three days ahead of time, producing 11.46 per cent more coal than in the same period of last year. the quotas for dressed coal and tunnelling were fulfilled eight and six days ahead of time respectively.

after the publication of chairman mao's instruction concerning theory, the party committees of various mines under the kailuan mining administration ran study classes for activists of the workers. a total of 746 study classes have been run to train 22,000 theoretical instructors. in connection with reality, a theoretical instructors' group at tangchiachuang mine compiled materials for the study of the quotations from marx, engels and lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat and gave the workers lectures.

some mining areas sponsor class education exhibitions and meetings for recalling people's sufferings in the old society in contrast with present happiness. many old workers have recounted their sufferings under oppression by the landlord and capitalist classes in the old society and talked about the happiness of today under the dictatorship of the proletariat. such study fired the workers' enthusiasm for building socialism. they said, "we are masters of the socialist enterprises, not slaves of money. we should be conscientious fighters who work for restricting bourgeois right and produce more coal for the people."

miners of the first zone at linhsi mine linked up their work with the splendid goal of communism. some workers each fulfilled an amount of work that usually took two or three to do. this zone hit the first quarter's target 18 days ahead of time. workers at one work face of fankechuang mine's fourth zone displayed the spirit of communist cooperation and recorded a monthly all-time high in march on the medium and thick coal seams work faces.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

Cadres in North China Production Brigade Show Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 5, 1975)

rural
cadres in new china are at once officials and labourers. they plant their feet in the soil and have the peasants at heart. they have fostered the new idea of acting as cadres for the sole purpose of serving the people, in sharp contrast to the millennia-old conventional practice of going after official position and wealth and lording it over others.

this is what wang kuo-fan, a nationally-known model peasant in tsunhua county, hopei province, often tells visitors to the celebrated hsipu production brigade of which he is the party secretary.

persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, cadres in this north china brigade have since liberation kept fighting against erosive influence of bourgeois ideology and carried forward the fine tradition chairman mao advocates of hard struggle, ardent love for collective productive labour, integrity, devotion to public duty and maintenance of close links with the masses.

wang kuo-fan's brigade is an outstanding unit on the agricultural front in china. the brigade cadres have to spend a lot of time attending meetings elsewhere and receiving visitors, but each of them joins collective productive labour at least 300 days a year. though loaded with work since he became party secretary of tsunhua county in 1970 while remaining brigade party secretary concurrently, wang kuo-fan has regularly come back to his brigade to join collective productive labour alongside the peasants, building stone embankments or carrying soil to improve the rocky land. someone told him: "since you are so busy, you need just say what's to be done and don't have to work in the fields." wang kuo-fan replied: "cadre participation in collective labour is an important measure for combating and preventing revisionism. although my position has changed, my status as an ordinary labourer must never change. leading cadres must never divorce themselves from productive labour and the masses."

wang shun, the 31-year-old deputy secretary of the brigade party branch committee, is very busy with work of overall leadership, but he persists in taking part in collective productive labour. on one occasion, he attended a meeting in the provincial capital and after that returned to the county-seat to report back

to the county party committee. it was very late when the things were over, and the county leaders asked him to stay for the night and return home by bus the next day. he said in that case, he would miss the morning shift of work in the fields. so he walked more than 20 kilometres back to his village that night. early next morning, he joined the commune members in collecting manure. they said with joy, "our cadres match their words with deeds. they themselves do first what they ask others to."

brigade cadres set strict demands on themselves and never allow themselves to enjoy any privilege in daily life. according to the relevant stipulations a rural grassroots cadre like wang kuo-fan who has been promoted to county party secretaryship is entitled to a monthly allowance from the state on top of his regular income from his work in the brigade. wang kuo-fan has a big family and their life is not so well-off. nevertheless he declines to accept the state allowance except for a small stipend to cover his meals in the canteen of the county party committee. he never allows his family to borrow money from the public fund but encourages them to get over with the financial problems self-reliantly by pig raising or such other sideline occupations. when he stays at the county-seat, he has the same food as ordinary cadres and workers in the canteen. while he tours the countryside, he lives with commune members and joins them in collective labour.

the brigade's deputy party secretary wang shun fell ill one year. when food grain was distributed, the commune members decided to allot him a bigger amount of fine grain. knowing this, wang shun told his wife: "we cadres are representatives of the commune members. why should we share more fine grain than others?" his wife said it was a favour done by the commune members. wang shun retorted: "one favour today and another tomorrow will add up to a sort of privilege. we must destroy, by our deeds, the exploiting classes' notion that an official should take more than others. we should eat the same kind of food as the commune members." convinced, his wife returned the grain to the production team.

a certain fellow in the brigade who had a bad record one day sent a "gift" to wang kuo-fan's home, in the hope that this might save himself from punishment. wang kuo-fan took the "gift" to the cadres meeting and said: "it is a bourgeois practice to corrupt revolutionary cadres by presenting gift and dining and wining. we must fight against such activities." this served a profound lesson to the cadres. the party branch committee decided to educate the party members against corruption and degeneration at regular intervals. numerous deeds of integrity have appeared among the cadres.

STEERSWOMEN

Steerswomen on Yangtze River Liner

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Apr. 6, 1975)

"it would have been inconceivable for an ordinary woman like myself to be at the helm of a yangtze river liner before liberation." said shih jo-yi, one of the first group of steerswomen on the yangtze river.

forty-year-old shih jo-yi was assigned to the yangtze river navigation company in 1953 upon graduation from the wuhan inland navigation school. recalling how she had matured in the past 22 years, she said, "it is socialism that creates excellent conditions for women to develop their talent. as a girl who had never seen the yangtze, i could not have become what i am but for the party and chairman mao."

when she started work on a ship, she was a bit frightened at the sight of the rapids and shoals in the yangtze river gorges. standing by her side, the captain and the crew members gave her every encouragement, acquainting her with the river course, teaching her all they knew about helmsmanship, and showing her how to do the job. this enabled her to grasp the main points of helmsmanship in about three months.

our great leader chairman mao went aboard the ship during an inspection tour along the yangtze river in march 1958. he was delighted to see a steerswoman on the ship and, after listening to a report on how shih jo-yi had learned to handle her job, chairman mao encouraged her by these cordial remarks: "you are generally afraid of something which you don't know about. this is just as people are most afraid of a snake before they learn anything about it and grasp its characteristics; but once they have come to know it and grasped its characteristics and weaknesses, they are no longer afraid, and may even catch it." chairman mao's warm care and earnest teaching gave shih jo-yi tremendous strength to keep up her advance. she learned modestly from veteran crewmen and built up her experience, and soon mastered the hows and whys of inland navigation and became an outstanding steerswoman. today she conducts successful voyages of home designed and made passenger ships and freighters along the narrow and treacherous upper course of the yangtze as well as its windy and foggy lower course.

as the crew members are always on the move, the yangtze river navigation company has set up at river ports a number of kindergartens, nurseries, dining-

rooms and other welfare establishments for their convenience, especially for the benefit of woman workers. huang shih-mei, a steerswoman aboard "tungfanghung" no. 7, said, "without the meticulous care shown us by the party and the state, mothers like myself would not have been able to do the present work, not for long in any case."

huang shih-mei, now 39, was also one of the first group of steerswomen trained by the yangtze river navigation company. she has been commended as an outstanding worker on several occasions and elected a committee member of the women's federation of hupeh province. she is able to devote herself to her work as the party organization has made good arrangements for her two children and the livelihood of her family.

seeing how quickly the women crew members on his ship had matured, captain chou yun-chang said, "women really prop up half of the sky under socialism".

women were not even allowed to work on the decks before liberation, for the reactionary rulers spread such nonsense as "a ship with a woman at the helm is bound to be ill-fated." now women are doing all jobs for which they are physically suitable. a total of 13,400 of them are working as steerswomen, enginewomen, truck drivers, crane operators etc. in the yangtze river navigation company.

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projection Team Active in Northeast China Mountains

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 6, 1975)

neither scorching summer sun nor biting winter wind can hold back a film projection team from bringing shows to peasants living in the sprawling changpai mountains in northeast china.

the no. one projection team in the changpai korean autonomous county is made up of three members of korean and han nationalities. lying on its beat are 35 hamlets, most of which are scattered on mountainslopes or in dense forests or ravines difficult of access. the projectionists have to carry their own equipment and negotiate sheer mountainsides to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

one summer day, they trekked over a distance of some 25 kilometres to a new forest area in a mountain not yet accessible by motor road. when the trio arrived at the site, soaked all over with perspiration, they received enthusiastic cheers from the commune peasants there.

the team never overlooks anyone even in out-of-the-way villages. once, in a production team where the peasants live widely apart, the projectionists learned that an elderly couple staying a kilometre away could not come for the show due to infirmity; so they carried the old people on their backs to the showing ground and then took them back after the show.

wherever people of korean nationality live in compact community, running commentary in the korean language is provided. the projectionists also help to look after small children so that the mothers can enjoy the show.

members of the projection team also serve as propagators of the party's central tasks. over the past few years they have painted several hundred sets of lantern-slides on the excellent situation, new progress in production and revolution and outstanding people and their deeds in the local area and other parts of the country.

in coordination with the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the projection team has been showing the film "lenin in 1918" and a set of lantern-slides to expose the reactionary features of lin piao, the renegade to the chinese revolution, and his ancient preceptor confucius, and bukharin who turned against lenin.

a lantern-slide series entitled "the countryside offers a wide prospect for educated young people" was drawn by the projection team to show how middle school graduates settled in a production team and joined local poor and lower-middle peasants in opening up new farmland, improving soil and changing the farming conditions there. showing of the slides has greatly heightened the resolve of all the school graduates settled in the rural areas of the county.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

President of Austrian National Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

anton benya, president of the austrian national assembly, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. please accept the sincere condolences of myself and the national assembly of the republic of austria.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan President Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Mao Tsetung on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

lieutenant-colonel mathieu kerekou, president of the republic of dahomey, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

at 07:58 on april 2, 1975, the great chinese revolutionary fighter tung pi-wu breathed his last at the age of 90. his death is a grievous and irreparable loss to all those throughout the world who are fighting unremittingly for the advent of a more just and fraternal human society cleared of imperialism and exploitation of man by man. the life of comrade tung pi-wu is a brilliant example of unceasing loyalty to his organization and its political line, of conscientious work, modesty, self-sacrifice, perseverance, tenacity, dauntlessness and constant firmness in the prolonged struggle carried out on the road of socialist revolution

for bringing about a world of social justice and genuine peace. the national council of the revolution, the national political bureau, all the men and women fighters of the great revolutionary movement of dahomey join me in extending to your venerable self, to the communist party of china and through it to all your people as well as the family of the great deceased our most profound condolences.

with highest consideration.

Dahomeyan President Sends Message of Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

lieutenant-colonel mathieu kerekou, president of the republic of dahomey, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, respected and beloved great fighter of the chinese revolution, the dahomeyan people, the national council of revolution and its political bureau, the revolutionary military government and i myself express deepest condolences to the great chinese people and their government, as well as the family of the great deceased.

with the highest consideration.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

president anwar el sadat of the arab republic of egypt yesterday sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with profound grief that i have learnt of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion i wish to convey on behalf of the egyptian people and in my own name sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies to you as well as to the leadership of the chinese communist party, the national people's congress and the bereaved family. with my highest consideration.

CHINA AND FRANCE

President d'Estaing Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound and sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and former acting chairman of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency my very profound and sincere condolences. i salute the memory of this eminent statesman who had played a very important role in the history of your great country, friend of the republic of france. i beg your excellency to accept my profound sympathy.

President of French National Assembly Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

president of the french national assembly edgar faure yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning with deep sorrow of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of your congress, i, on behalf of the french national assembly and in my own name, beg you to accept my most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Sekou Toure Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the guinea democratic party and president of the republic of guinea, yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the central committee of the party and state of guinea learned with deep sorrow of the death by illness of comrade tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. owing to the ties of friendship and militant cooperation between the chinese and guinean peoples, and particularly owing to the high prestige that comrade tung pi-wu enjoyed in the world revolutionary movement, the guinean people are deeply grieved at his death. comrade tung pi-wu left behind him the memory of a revolutionary loyal to the just cause of the peoples struggling for a world of progress, peace and justice. in the name of the people of guinea and the central committee of the party and state, i extend to you my deep condolences.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 5, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, arrived here by special plane this morning on an official visit to iran at the invitation of iranian prime minister amir abass hoveida.

among those who arrived on the same plane were vice-premier li hsien-nien's party including vice-foreign minister ho ying and lin chia-mei, cheng yuan-hsing and liu hua.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party were warmly welcomed by prime minister hoveida at the airport.

present also at the airport were mrs. khalatbari, wife of the minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari; abdol majid majidi, minister of state and director of the plan and budget organization; ahmad houshang sharifi, minister of education; reza sadaghiani, minister of cooperative and rural affairs; fereidoon mahdavi, minister of commerce; mohmmad ahmad eqbal, deputy foreign minister for parliamentary affairs; aboul hassan bakhtiar, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; massoud djahanbani, ambassador of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr; khosrow ardachi, deputy mayor of tehran; hamzeh akhavan, head of the seventh political department of the ministry of foreign affairs and hassan ali handjani, head of the government hospitality department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

hao te-ching, chinese ambassador, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the national flags of china and iran were flying today over the airport buildings and the roads to the government guest house. when vice-premier li hsien-nien alighted from the plane, prime minister hoveida walked up and shook hands warmly with him. bouquets were presented to vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei by iranian children.

at a welcoming ceremony at the airport, vice-premier li hsien-nien and prime minister hoveida stood on the reviewing stand and the band played the national anthems of china and iran. then accompanied by prime minister hoveida, vice-premier li hsien-nien reviewed a guard of honour composed of students of the iran police officers institute.

in a press statement at the airport, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "i am most happy to have the opportunity of visiting your country at the kind invitation of his excellency prime minister hoveida. i would like to take this opportunity to convey the cordial greetings of the chinese people to the great iranian people.

"there exist long-standing historical ties between china and iran. since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, in particular, the friendly relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. her majesty the shahbanou, his excellency the prime minister and many other distinguished guests from iran have successively visited china, making important contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between our two countries. it gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity today of meeting old friends and making the acquaintance of new ones. i believe that, through our visit to your country, the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples will be strengthened and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries further developed.

"may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation may the friendship between china and iran flourish for ever exclamation"

accompanied by prime minister hoveida, vice-premier li hsien-nien drove to the government guest house.

Chinese Vice Premier Lays Wreath on Mausoleum of Shah the Great

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 5, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister ho ying, who are on a visit here, today laid a wreath on the mausoleum of his majesty reza shah the great, father of iranian shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi.

Iranian Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Vice Premier

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 5, 1975)

iranian prime minister amir abass hoveyda gave a banquet here this evening in honour of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien.

present at the banquet on the iranian side were abdollah riazi, majlis speaker; abbas ali khalatbari, minister of foreign affairs; reza sadaghiani, minister of cooperatives and rural affairs; ahmad houshang sharifi, minister of education; fereidoon mahdavi, minister of commerce and other high-ranking officials.

attending the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien's party including vice-foreign minister ho ying, lin chia-mei, cheng yuan-hsing and liu hua. chinese ambassador to iran hao te-ching and other embassy officials were also present.

prime minister hoveyda and vice-premier li hsien-nien made speeches at the banquet.

prime minister hoveyda first of all extended a most cordial welcome to vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party who have accepted the invitation to visit iran.

he said, "this visit testifies, on the one hand, to the expansion of relations and mutual respect between the governments of iran and china and indicates, on the other, the depth of friendship and reciprocal amity between our two ancient asian nations.

"we recall with joy impressions of the successful visit of her imperial majesty empress farah to china in the course of which your great nation expressed its most enthusiastic, moving, and friendly sentiments toward her. recollections of this historic visit which opened a new and brilliant chapter in the friendly, time-honoured and traditional ties between iran and china remain firmly imprinted on our minds."

the prime minister noted, "it was during this historic visit that i had the opportunity to call on the prime minister of the people's republic of china, his excellency chou en-lai, and to gain his personal acquaintance. but while personal acquaintances may be new, the friendship between our two nations and the ties between our civilisation and cultures date back to more than 2,000 years. the well-known silk road is indicative of the extensive commercial exchange which existed between iran and china in ancient times."

he said, "our two countries' firm determination

to revive their historic friendly relations and expand them day-by-day on the basis of mutual respect and interests is a cause for much gratification.

"the numerous exchange visits by chinese and iranian personalities since the establishment of diplomatic relations between tehran and peking were aimed at this very objective and at the consolidation of the two nations' ties.

"our trade and air transport agreements and cultural exchange programme provide instances of our two governments' desire to strengthen and deepen friendly relations between iran and china. we hope that these arrangements will help further to expand commerce and create deeper understanding between our two countries, in the interest of world peace, an aim which is the principal objective of iran's foreign policy.

"iran's independent national policy, as enunciated by our august sovereign, and china's policy based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, provide our two countries with extensive horizons for cooperation and mutual assistance. they enable us also to contribute to the preservation of peace in asia and throughout the world.

"iran today is capable of assuming her rightful role in world events. thanks to the revolutionary changes initiated by our enlightened leader, our country has discarded the relics of its ancient feudalism and replaced it with a socio-economic regime which benefits all sectors of iranian society.

"i wish to take this opportunity to express the respect and admiration of my countrymen to the people of china for their many impressive achievements in all walks of life. we follow your accomplishments with much pleasure, confident that the rapid strides taken by our two nations in economic progress and social welfare will be of immense value, not only for our respective nations, but also in the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between iran and china.

"let me in conclusion express my sincere hope for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between iran and china."

in reply, vice-premier li hsien-nien first of all expressed high esteem to his imperial majesty the shahanshah of iran and conveyed to the imperial government of iran and the iranian people the friendly greetings of the chinese government and people.

he said, "the chinese people have always admired the industrious and valiant iranian people. this is not only because you created the splendid persian culture in ancient times, but because over the past century the iranian people waged a staunch and unyielding struggle against aggression and plunder by imperialist powers. at present, under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the iranian people have persevered in defending state sovereignty and national independence and made effective efforts to build iran into a prosperous country, and they have achieved gratifying successes. in international affairs, iran has actively strengthened its unity and cooperation with other third world countries and firmly opposed the power politics and expansionism of the big powers, thus making a useful contribution to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

"friends, both our countries suffered colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression. having experienced untold national sufferings, we cherish all the more dearly the independence and sovereignty we won through long struggles, and will not tolerate any foreign encroachment. both of us would like to have a secure and peaceful international environment in which to build our respective countries. however, 'the trees may prefer calm but the wind will not subside'. events develop independently of man's good wish. we have to note that certain big powers have not given up, and will never give up, their hegemonic and expansionist policy.

"they talk volubly about 'peace' and 'security', but are actually making active preparations for war; they talk about 'friendship' and 'cooperation', but in reality are carrying out aggression and subversion everywhere. here lies the source of intranquillity in the world. of course, we should also point out that the factors for both war and revolution are increasing.

"the persian gulf and the indian ocean are an important area contended for by the superpowers. their ever more intense rivalry, sometimes at swords' points, gravely threatens peace and security in this area. their perverted evil-doings have aroused and will continue to arouse strong opposition and condemnation by the people of this area and the whole world. his imperial majesty the shahanshah has stated that 'the security of the persian gulf is a matter of the persian gulf countries', and your country has demanded the withdrawal of big-power presence from this area and called for the establishment of a 'nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the middle east' and an 'indian ocean

zone of peace'. we appreciate and support these propositions and demands which we believe are in conformity with the desires of the people of this area and the whole world.

"recently, the leaders of iran and iraq have through consultations on the basis of equality reached agreement and satisfactorily settled the dispute between them -- a dispute left over from history. this is a very good thing, and we wish to extend our heartfelt congratulations to both parties. facts have proved once again that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between third world countries. they can very well resolve differences between them through consultations so long as they keep out foreign interference and act in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. your approach is not only in the interests of your two peoples but is also conducive to peace and security in this region.

"the successful summit conference of the member states of the organization of petroleum exporting countries held recently in algeria demonstrates once again that the third world oil exporting countries are determined to strengthen their unity, defy duress and dare to fight. his imperial majesty the shahanshah of iran personally attended this important conference and made an admirable contribution. we warmly hail the great achievements of the conference. we firmly support the just position of the developing countries on their right to enjoy and exercise permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources and on the establishment of a new and equitable international economic order."

he added: china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. in the twenty-five years since the founding of new china, we have under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao tsetung turned the poverty-stricken and backward china into a socialist country with the beginnings of prosperity. "in order to do a better job of our socialist construction, we will make sustained and arduous efforts on the basis of independence and self-reliance. the chinese people are resolutely carrying out the general policy of (boldface begins) 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony' (boldface ends), a policy formulated by chairman mao tsetung personally. we dig tunnels for the purpose of defence; we store grain to get prepared against war and natural calamities; and we will never seek hegemony, that is to say, we will never be a superpower but will always stand on the side of the third world and the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. at present, united as one and full of confidence and vigour, the chinese people are striving for the comprehensive modernization of china's agriculture, industry, national defence and science before the

end of the century. we are confident that our endeavour will enjoy ever wider support and help from the people and countries of the third world and the people of the whole world. the warm words his excellency prime minister hoveyda has just spoken are an encouragement and support to us, for which we wish to express our deep thanks."

after recalling the time-honoured ties between the two countries, vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "today, although our two countries have different social systems, both of us face the tasks of safeguarding state sovereignty and independence, opposing foreign aggression and building our respective countries. these common fighting tasks add new vitality and lustre to our traditional friendship of thousands of years. since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1971, the friendly relations between our two countries have developed rapidly. especially since the visit to china in 1972 by her imperial majesty the shahbanou and his excellency the prime minister, there have been increasingly frequent contacts between our two countries, and our mutual understanding has been continuously enhanced." the vice-premier pointed out, "we are deeply convinced that to uphold and strengthen friendship between our two countries is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also meets the common desire of the peoples of asia and the world. undoubtedly, with our concerted efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran will have broader and more beautiful prospects."

the banquet proceeded in a warm, friendly and cordial atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted again and again to the health of the leaders of the two countries and to the constant consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between them.

Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence to Chairman Chu Teh on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

amir abass hoveida, prime minister of iran, yesterday sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

very distressed by the sad news of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu. i would like to present to your excellency my profound sympathy and heartfelt condolences.

Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence to Premier Chou En-lai on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

amir abass hoveida, prime minister of iran, yesterday sent a message of condolence to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with much sorrow that i have learned of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu. i hasten to extend to your excellency my heartfelt condolences and sympathies and sincerely share with you the grief of these mournful circumstances.

Iranian Shah and Empress Receive, Fete Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Wife

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 6, 1975)

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, received chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien at niavaran palace today and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the department of western asian and northern african affairs of the foreign ministry. chinese ambassador to iran hao te-ching was also present.

present on the iranian side were prime minister amir abass hoveida, foreign minister abass ali khalatbari and minister of cooperative and rural affairs reza sadaqiani.

her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, empress of iran, received lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, at niavaran palace today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with her.

after the receptions, the shahanshah and empress of iran gave a luncheon at niavaran palace in honour of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei.

present on the occasion were vice-minister ho ying and deputy director cheng yuan-hsing.

present also was chinese ambassador hao te-ching.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Academic and Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with a japanese academic and cultural delegation led by kojiro yoshikawa, honorary professor at kyoto university of japan and a noted sinologist.

members of the delegation at the meeting included noted personalities from japanese academic and cultural circles seiji kaya, jun ishikawa, yuichi ochi, shigeo horie, ichiro sakurada, tatsuo nagai, shokichi iyanaga, gadjin m. nagao, naoya uchimura, mitsuo nakamura, shigeto kawano, kentaro hayashi, jinichi konishi, shigeichi moriguchi, shoichi saeki, norio fujisawa, chie nakane, ayako sono and shinkichi eto.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy in peking were present.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min, leading member of the ministry of culture liu ching-tang, professors chou pei-yuan and chou yi-liang, writer hao jan, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including yang chi, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shan ta-chi, hsu tun-hsin and tang chia-hsuan.

China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with ekizo akatsu, vice-chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), takenori furuno, secretary-general of the association's yamaguchi prefectural headquarters, and members of the japan-china friendship teachers' delegation with hideo suzuki as leader, kei kimura as deputy leader and seigo imamura as secretary-general.

later, chang hsiang-shan hosted a dinner for the japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned yang kung-su, chang yu and sun ping-hua.

the japanese teachers' delegation arrived in china on march 24 and have since visited shanghai, wuhsi, tientsin and peking.

CHINA AND KOREA

Tribute Paid to Fallen Heroes of Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1975)

on behalf of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, chong dong ik, chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, and lieutenant general chi gyong su, deputy commander of the garrison command of the korean people's army, yesterday visited and laid a wreath at the cemetery of the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county, south pyongan province, where the former headquarters of the chinese people's volunteers was located.

chong dong ik, chi gyong su and leading members of the party and government of south pyongan province and hoechang county also laid wreaths at the cemetery in the name of the korean people's armed forces ministry and the local party and government organs.

counsellor liu chun-pei and military attache tieh lei of the chinese embassy in korea and miao chieh, senior staff of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, were present on the occasion and laid wreaths at the cemetery.

leading members of the party and government of the hyongjesan district of pyongyang, chinese ambassador li yun-chuan, military attache tieh lei, senior staff miao chieh visited and laid wreaths at the c.p.v. fallen heroes cemetery in the district today.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

the lao economic delegation led by thao soth phetrasy, minister of economy and planning of the lao provisional national union government, enplaned here today to tour southern parts of china.

it was seen off at the airport by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and khamtan ratanavong, counsellor of the lao embassy in peking.

while in peking, the lao economic delegation viewed industrial and agricultural units.

Lao NCPC Goodwill Delegation Visits Taiyuan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 5, 1975)

the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos with tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak, vice-president of the lao n.c.p.c., as leader and sanan soutthichak, member of the lao n.c.p.c. and head of its representation office in vientiane city, as deputy leader yesterday visited taiyuan, capital of shansi province, and were warmly welcomed by the local people. wang kuan-lan, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and tung yun, vice-chairman of the taiyuan municipal revolutionary committee accompanied the guests on the visit.

when the distinguished lao guests came to the taiyuan heavy machinery plant yesterday morning, leading members of the plant revolutionary committee and workers gave them a warm welcome despite a drizzle. ma pin, vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told the guests that the construction of the plant began in 1950. the workers, following chairman mao's teachings, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and started production while construction was going on. in the past two decades and more, the plant has produced various kinds of rolling mills, excavators and cranes for the country. the distinguished guests made a close inspection of some workshops.

in the afternoon, the guests visited the shansi knitwear mill and an ancient temple.

in the course of the visit, delegation leader tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak said: "our visit, though brief, is very inspiring. we have seen the zeal of the workers and the growing of china's industry."

han ying, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in honour of the lao guests yesterday evening. han ying and tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak made warm and friendly speeches. both expressed the hope for continuous development of the friendly relations between the two countries. the banquet was followed by a performance presented by the youth song and dance ensemble and children of taiyuan.

the lao goodwill delegation arrived in taiyuan from tachai on the evening of april 3. it left here for nanking by air this morning. seeing the distinguished lao guests off at the airport were han ying, tung yun and others.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

dom mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with deepest regret that we learn of the death of the vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress his excellency tung pi-wu. may i, on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of malta, extend sincere condolences to your excellency, to the family and relatives of the late vice-chairman, to the national people's congress and to the people of china.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

moktar ould daddah, president of the islamic republic of mauritania, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

greatly shocked to learn of the death of tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the national people's congress and member of the political bureau of the communist party of china, i, in the name of the mauritanian people, party and government, extend to your excellency and through you to the chinese people, party and government, our sincerest condolences.

with the highest consideration.

CHINA AND MEXICO

China's Film Week Held in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 4, 1975)

on the occasion of vice-premier chen yung-kuei's visit to mexico, a "film week of the people's republic of china" sponsored by the mexico-china friendship association was held here from march 31 to april 4.

during the week, the six films on show were "the white-haired girl", "tachai -- red banner on the agricultural front", "new works in arts and crafts", "china today", "a brilliant spectacle" and "warm welcome to the honourable mexican guests". the chinese films were well received by the mexican audiences.

Mexico President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

mexican president luis echeverria yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning of the unfortunate death of mr. tung pi-wu, distinguished chinese leader, allow me to extend to your excellency my deepest condolences on this lamentable loss. please accept, your excellency, my highest consideration.

Chinese Vice Premier Leaves Mexico For Home

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 5, 1975)

vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china chen yung-kuei today ended his friendly visit to mexico which was in response to an invitation from the mexican government. he left here by special plane this morning harbouring with him the friendly feelings of the mexican people towards the chinese people.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his entourage were seen off in a warm and solemn atmosphere at the airport. present on the occasion were mexican secretary of foreign affairs and mrs. emilio o. rabasa, secretary of agriculture and livestock oscar brauer herrera, secretary of agrarian reform augusto gomez villanueva, commissioner of the federal district octavio sentiess gomez, under-secretaries of water resources luis robles linares and paz villanueva de chuichshank, under-secretary of agriculture and livestock lorenzo martinez medina, under-secretary of agrarian reform victor manuel torres ramires, son of the mexican president alvaro echeverria, general director of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs juan peillicer, mexican ambassador to china and mrs. eugenio anguiano, general secretary of the national peasants' conferderation celestino salcedo, president of the mexico-china friendship association jorge tamayo and other mexican friends of various circles.

waving red kerchiefs and shouting: "mexico-china", more than 3,000 colourfully dressed people gathered at the airport to see the chinese guests off.

present also on the occasion were chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang and other diplomats of the chinese embassy as well as chinese students in mexico.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1 975)

nagendra prasad rijal, prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, sent a message yesterday toschou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i and my colleagues are deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. i, on behalf of his majesty's government and on my own, offer your excellency and through you, to the government and people of china as well as members of the bereaved family our heartfelt condolences and sympathy.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Government Refuses to Issue Entry Permit to Chiang Kai-shek Clique's Sport Teams

(NCNA-English Wellington, Apr. 5, 1975)

the new zealand government refused to permit chiang kai-shek clique's sport teams to enter new zealand, prime minister w.e. rowling pointed out in a letter to the new zealand amateur swimming association yesterday.

as a result of the new zealand government's refusal to grant visas to the chiang kai-shek clique's swimming team, the new zealand amateur swimming association has withdrawn its application for holding the 1978 world championships in new zealand.

in another letter to new zealand badminton federation, prime minister rowling said that the new zealand government refuses entry to a badminton team from the chiang kai-shek clique which is planning to taking part in the thomas cup competitions to be held in new zealand in coming september.

prior to this, the new zealand government had refused to grant visas to a party of taiwanese scouts who claimed to represent china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the government of pakistan and on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency our profound condolences on the sad demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the death of this great chinese revolutionary and statesman is a loss not only for the people of china but also for the people of pakistan who mourn the passing away of a good and tried friend.

i should be grateful if your excellency would kindly extend our heartfelt sympathies and solicitude to the family of the late vice-chairman.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Pakistan Senate Chairman Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

habibulla khan, chairman of the senate of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i wish to convey to your excellency our profound condolences on the passing away of his excellency tung pi-wu.

his excellency tung pi-wu will always be remembered as one of the founders of the communist party of china and as a great leader who dedicated himself to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people.

we are deeply sad at the demise of an outstanding leader of china.

please convey, your excellency, our most sincere sympathies to the bereaved family.

i take this opportunity to convey to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Pakistan National Assembly Speaker Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i wish to convey to your excellency our deep sense of grief on the passing away of his excellency tung pi-wu. as one of the founders of the communist party of china, his excellency tung pi-wu made great contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. we share your excellency's feelings of grief at the loss of an illustrious son of china.

I would be grateful if your excellency would kindly convey our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Panama

(NCNA-English Panama City, Apr. 4, 1975)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china opened here this afternoon.

panama's head of government omar torrijos attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. flower baskets were presented for the occasion by general and mrs. torrijos, and second commander of the panamanian national guard rodrigo garcia and mrs. garcia.

present at the ceremony were some 600 people including raul chang, president of the panamanian national assembly of community representatives, rolando murgas, minister of labour and social welfare, other high-ranking government officials, personalities of various circles, foreign diplomatic envoys and representatives of chinese residents in panama.

li yung-ting, leader of the chinese exhibition delegation and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, spoke at the ceremony. he thanked the panamanian government and friends for their energetic support and enthusiastic cooperation during the preparation for the exhibition.

li yung-ting said, "the chinese and panamanian people had the same experiences in the past. today they are faced with the same task of defending national independence and state sovereignty as well as developing their national economy. both china and panama belong to the third world, and they have always supported and sympathized with each other in their common struggles. we firmly support the just struggle of the panamanian people for recovering their full sovereignty and jurisdiction over the canal zone. we are convinced that the panamanian people will surely achieve their justifiable aspiration and final victory so long as they reinforce unity and persist in struggle."

he expressed the hope that the exhibition would further promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and the two peoples.

carlos perez herrera, member of the panamanian national legislative commission, also spoke on the occasion. he said that the exhibition is held at the invitation of general torrijos. this exhibition, he said, reflects the brilliant achievements made by the chinese working people under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. speaking about the friendly relations between the two peoples, he pointed out emphatically china's firm support to panama's struggle for the recovery of its sovereignty over the canal zone. "we are determined to advance along the road of recovering our national rights. we have the firm support of the 800 million people in our struggle for national liberation," he declared.

at the end of the ceremony, general torrijos and other distinguished guests saw the exhibition in company of li yung-ting with whom general torrijos had a cordial and friendly talk afterwards. a reception was held at the site of the exhibition in honour of the panamanian guests.

the chinese exhibition, the first ever held in panama, is composed of five sections: sino-panamanian friendship, agriculture, light and textile industries, heavy industry, and fine arts and handicraft works.

fernando manfredo, panamanian minister of trade and industry, damian castillo, general comptroller of the republic, members of the national legislative commission and other senior officials had visited the exhibition before its formal opening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the communist party of romania and president of the socialist republic of romania, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i learned with deep sorrow the news of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, one of the founders of the communist party of china and outstanding leader of the party and the state.

sharing the sorrow caused by this heavy loss, i, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of romania, the state council of the socialist republic of romania and on my own behalf, address to you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and to the whole chinese people most sincere condolences and my full compassion to the bereaved family.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Premier Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

spanish premier carlos arias sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning of the unfortunate death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i extend to your excellency my deep condolences and high consideration.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing profound sorrow and heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i have learned with great sorrow the sad death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. comrade tung pi-wu will always be remembered by this country, not only as a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, but also as a man who fought for human equality and dignity for his country and for mankind as a whole.

on behalf of the party, government and the people of the united republic of tanzania and, on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency and through you to the entire chinese people our profound sorrow and heartfelt condolences.

please accept, your excellency, the assurance of my highest esteem.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President Receives Chinese Agro-Technical Team

(NCNA-English Lome, Apr. 4, 1975)

togolese president gnassingbe eyadema recently received shih chun, leader, and other members of the chinese agro-technical team at his home village pya and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion was yas amegie, chief of the region of lama-kara.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira Visits People's Commune in Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Wuhsi, Apr. 5, 1975)

prime minister hedi nouira of the republic of tunisia and madame nouira and the other distinguished guests accompanying them on the china tour today paid a visit to a suburban people's commune in wuhsi, east china's kiangsu province. they were warmly welcomed by the cadres and commune members.

the seat of the meitsun commune revolutionary committee today was decorated with colourful banners and slogans of welcome. when prime minister and madame nouira arrived at the commune in the company of li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and hua lin-sen, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, commune members beat drums and gongs to give them a warm welcome. leading members of the commune revolutionary committee conducted the guests around and gave them an account of the commune's farm and side-line production. in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune has built many water-control works and constantly improved farming techniques. now the commune grows three crops a year instead of two. last year it got the thirteenth good harvest in succession, with the average per-hectare grain yield reaching 10.5 tons. prime minister nouira inquired into the commune's field management and the living standard of the commune members. he said that he was very much interested in agriculture and wished the commune greater prosperity.

the distinguished guests arrived in wuhsi from shanghai by special plane this morning. they were welcomed at the airport by hua lin-sen and vice-chairmen of the wuhsi city revolutionary committee tung wan-hua, tsung yi, ting ko-tse and tsou hai-ken as well as 2,000 local people.

in the evening, the distinguished guests attended a banquet and a cultural evening given by the wuhsi city revolutionary committee. present were li ching-chuan and hua lin-sen.

the distinguished guests today visited the huishan clay figurine mill and went boating on taihu lake.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the government of the republic of tunisia, yesterday sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing saddest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am shocked to learn while in shanghai of the deep mourning of the friendly chinese people following the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and companion of chairman mao tsetung. at the moment of distress i share fully the great sorrow of the friendly people's republic of china and beg you to accept our saddest condolences in the name of the government of the republic of tunisia and in my own name. i beg you to convey our deep and compassionate sympathies to his excellency mr. mao tsetung, his excellency mr. premier chou en-lai as well as the family of the illustrious deceased.

Photos of Chinese Unearthed Cultural Relics on Display in Tunisia

(NCNA-English Tunis, Apr. 5, 1975)

a photo exhibition of chinese unearthed cultural relics opened in the city of beja yesterday under the sponsorship of the cultural committee of beja province.

tunisian secretary of state for national education hedi zeghal presided over the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon.

attending the ceremony were governor of beja province noureddine fennich, other officials of the province and the city of beja and friends from cultural circles totalling over 100. a warm atmosphere of tunisia-china friendship prevailed in the exhibition hall.

when visiting the exhibition, secretary of state zeghal said, "at a time when prime minister hedi nouira is visiting china, the exhibition being held

in beja province is very significant to the promotion of understanding and friendship between tunisia and china." "prime minister nouira's visit will further promote the friendship which has long been in existence between our two countries," he added.

Tunisian Prime Minister and Madame Nouira Leave Wuhsi for Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 6, 1975)

hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, madame nouira, and the other distinguished tunisian guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit arrived here from wuhsi by special plane this morning, in the company of li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. they were given a warm welcome by more than 2,000 local people at the airport.

the city's main thoroughfare and the airport were bedecked today with colourful bunting and huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome. as prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, peng chung, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; tuan huan-ching, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and wang chu-pin, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, walked up and warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. the crowd of welcomers beat drums and gongs, sang and danced or shouted slogans of welcome to express the friendly sentiments of the people of nanking for the distinguished tunisian guests.

prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished guests travelled over 100 kilometres by car and arrived in yangchou on the north bank of the yangtze river for a visit in the company of li ching-chuan and peng chung. with keen interest the distinguished guests viewed the chiangtu water-control network and a sluice gate.

the pivotal project is a multi-purpose water control network that includes irrigation, drainage, power generating and navigational facilities. prime minister and madame nouira were given an account of the project by a leading member of the project administration. for a long time the low-lying locality was vulnerable to frequent drought and water-logging. the project

began in 1961. designed and undertaken by building workers and commune peasants, the project now frees 667,000 hectares of farmland from drought and water-logging. local grain output is now four times the pre-liberation figure. the grain-deficient locality before liberation is now one of the main grain producers of kiangsu province.

the distinguished guests visited the control and main machine rooms and mounted the sluice gate-bridge for a view of how yangtze river water passes through the sluice gates and the channels to the fields.

a fleet of fully loaded freighters passing through the shihchiao navigation sluice gate to the countryside blared out their sirens in chorus as a salute to distinguished guests. prime minister nouira waved to the sailors in acknowledgement of the tribute.

at the end of the visit, prime minister hedi nouira said to leading members of the yangchou prefecture: "thank you very much and i wish you greater success."

the distinguished guests were honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee in nanking this evening. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee peng chung and prime minister hedi nouira proposed toasts to the daily development of the friendship between the people of china and tunisia. after the banquet, the distinguished guests entertained with a song and dance programme presented by nanking pupils.

prime minister and madame nouira visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking earlier today.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Government Visits People in Newly Liberated Areas

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 5, 1975)

a delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam headed by ybih aleo, vice-president of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee and member of the advisory council of the p.r.g.r.s.v.n., recently

visited the army and people in the newly liberated areas of kon tum and dac lac provinces, according to gpa.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at meetings held in kon tum and ban me thuat, the capitals of the two provinces. addressing the meetings, ybih aleo expressed cordial regards for the people and army of both provinces and paid warm tribute to their great victories in completely liberating the two provinces. he urged them to enhance their unity, work hard to build up the liberated areas, and heighten their vigilance against enemy sabotage.

another report says that the provincial committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the people's revolutionary committee of quang nam province held a grand meeting on march 30 to celebrate the liberation of quang nam-da nang.

in their speeches at the meeting, representatives of the two committees called on the army and people in the area to strengthen unity and strive for greater victories.

over 40,000 people in quang ngai city held a meeting on march 31 to celebrate the liberation of the whole of quang ngai province and the establishment of the people's revolutionary committee of quang ngai city.

Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china yesterday, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we are strongly shocked on learning of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. comrade tung pi-wu has been an outstanding communist, a fine son of the

chinese people, one of the outstanding leaders of the communist party and state of china and a dear friend of the vietnamese people.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people, we would like to extend our deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to the family of comrade tung pi-wu.

Presidents Nguyen Huu Tho, Huynh Tan Phat Send Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1975)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam yesterday sent a message to chu teh, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we feel great sorrow.

the death of his excellency tung pi-wu is a great loss of the chinese people. as a result of his death, the chinese communist party and the chinese government lost an outstanding leader and the south vietnamese people lost an intimate comrade-in-arms.

on behalf of the south vietnamese people, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and in our own name, we extend our deep condolences to your excellencies, and through your excellencies, to the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese national people's congress, the chinese people and the family of his excellency tung pi-wu.

Chairman Truong Chinh Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved at the death of comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, a great revolutionary fighter and an outstanding son of the chinese people and working class.

on behalf of the d.r.v.n. national assembly standing committee and in my own name, i would like to convey to you and through you to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the bereft family, my deep sympathy.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Three Chinese Ocean-Going Freighters Arrive at Hamburg

(NCNA-English Bonn, Apr. 4, 1975)

chinese ocean-going freighters "feng ching", "liao yang" and "feng lang" (10,000-ton class) arrived for the first time at hamburg port last month.

a reception was held for the occasion aboard "feng lang" yesterday by yuan lu-lin, councillor of the chinese embassy in west germany, together with the captains of the three chinese freighters.

among the 170 guests present were christoph hinz of the mercantile marine office of the federal ministry of transport, g. schatteschneider of the bureau of economic affairs and transport of hamburg, responsible figures of the hamburg harbour bureau, friends of business, trade and press circles, and patriotic overseas chinese. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG MILITARY WRITINGS AND CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Study the Philosophical Thoughts in Chairman Mao's Military Writings

by

Nan Yüeh (南悦)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1975)

The military writings of Chairman Mao are at the same time philosophical writings. The military thought of Chairman Mao stands for the profound application of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in the practice of China's revolutionary war, a systematic theory proven by repeated tests, and the living philosophy of Marxism.

To conscientiously study the philosophical thoughts in Chairman Mao's military writings, master his stand, viewpoint and method in studying the question of revolutionary war in China, criticize further the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao and dig deep to its idealist and metaphysical source is of the utmost significance toward guiding the three great revolutionary movements and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao's military writings are very rich in philosophical thought, and discussed below are but some insights from three aspects of problems.

The Subjective Must Correspond with the Objective Before the Conscious Dynamic Role of the People Can Be Correctly Brought into Play

Chairman Mao has applied the epistemology of dialectical materialism in the practice of war and emphasized that the key to winning battles lies in subjectively directing the war in correspondence with the objective reality of the war. He says, "As in any job we demand a comparatively high

degree of competence, so in war we demand more victories or, conversely, fewer defeats. Here the crux is to bring the subjective and the objective into proper correspondence with each other." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") If a war is directed in violation of the teaching of Chairman Mao, it will run into trouble and end in defeat.

Correct subjective guidance is not inborn, nor does it grow subjectively by itself, but comes from objective reality, and is born from investigation and study and the correct appraisal of objective conditions. Chairman Mao says, "A commander's correct dispositions stem from his correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from his correct judgments, and his correct judgments stem from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piercing together the data of various kinds gathered through reconnaissance. He applies all possible and necessary methods of reconnaissance, and ponders on the information gathered about the enemy's situation, discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from one thing to another and from the outside to the inside; then, he takes the conditions of his own side into account, and makes a comparative study of both sides and their interrelations, thereby forming his judgments, making up his mind and working out his plans. Such is the complete process of knowing a situation which a military man goes through before he formulates a strategic plan, a campaign plan or a battle plan." (Ibid.) This exposition of Chairman Mao's has profoundly pointed out the process of knowledge and the necessary conditions giving rise to correct dispositions. This process of knowledge is not completed all at once. It exists not only before but also after the drawing up of the military plan, and in the actual course of implementing it. When implementing the already determined military plan, whether or not the previous process of knowledge, or the things in the process of drawing up the military plan, is or are in correspondence with reality must be examined again. If they are not in correspondence with or not completely in correspondence with reality, then it is necessary to formulate new judgments based on the new knowledge, make new decisions and change the already determined plan to make it correspond to the actual conditions. Chairman Mao points out that this dialectical process of knowledge based on the practice of war is the only way to subjectively directing a war in correspondence with the objective reality, and the fundamental way to winning victory in the revolutionary war.

In emphasizing the need to subjectively directing a war in correspondence with the objective reality of the war, the epistemology of dialectical materialism does not repudiate the conscious dynamic role of people in war, nor does it call on people to negatively and passively adapt themselves to the objective conditions of the war. Marxism holds that the conscious dynamic role, or conscious activity and effort, is a characteristic that distinguishes men from things. Chairman Mao points out that this dynamic role is particularly strongly manifested in war. Victory or defeat in war, to be sure, is determined by such objective conditions as the military, political, economic and geographical conditions on both sides, the nature of the war each side is waging and the international support each enjoys. However, these objective conditions

provide but the possibility of victory or defeat. What is possible is still not what is actual, and possibility often embodies both the positive and the negative aspects--victory or defeat. In order to win victory in war, it is also necessary to correctly direct and carry out the war with subjective activity and effort.

Throughout the long revolutionary war, Chairman Mao always applied the basic principle of the epistemology of dialectical materialism bearing on the need to bring the subjective into correspondence with the objective and the unity of the subjective dynamic role and the objective law to analyze correctly the situation at home and abroad and the subjective and objective conditions of the enemy side and our side. He formulated the correct military line and strategic and tactical principles, put forward the correct concept and method of operations, and guided our army to score one victory after another. The great victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was a victory for Chairman Mao's military thought as well as a victory for his philosophical thought. The interference and sabotage of the concept of operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao was another telling exposure of his Right opportunism and the reactionary world outlook of idealism and mechanicalism he adhered to.

To study the great thinking of using the epistemology of dialectical materialism to direct the war in Chairman Mao's military writings is of universal guiding significance to our victoriously developing all kinds of revolutionary and construction work. In making revolution and carrying out construction, as in fighting battles, we must comply with Chairman Mao's teachings, modestly study and correctly appraise the objective conditions and strive to bring the subjective into correspondence with the objective. At the same time, we must also pay great attention, when conditions permit, to giving full play to the subjective dynamic role of people. Only by unremittingly criticizing the Right-conservative ideas and the world outlook of cowards and lazybones, arming the cadres and the people with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the basic line of the Party, raising the ideological awareness of the cadres and the people, giving full play to the socialist activism of the cadres and the people, mobilizing all positive factors which can be mobilized, and working diligently, arduously and realistically could we speed up the socialist revolution and construction.

Energetically Grasp the Principal Contradiction, Concentrate a Superior Force To Fight a Battle of Annihilation

Concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one is a new method of operations created by Chairman Mao in the course of leading the Chinese people through the long period of the revolutionary war, and it is the most effective means for carrying out the operational task of unremittingly destroying the enemy and unremittingly strengthening and developing the revolutionary force. It vividly embodies the materialist dialectical idea of seriously analyzing things in contradiction, energetically grasping and solving the principal contradiction and bringing about

the transformation of opposites into each other, and is the concrete application of materialist dialectics for guiding operational actions.

Marxism holds that the law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. The part and the whole stand for the unity of opposites. The enemy that is superior on the whole is not necessarily superior in each part. With this situation understood, we can concentrate a superior force to deal with the enemy forces part by part and destroy them one by one. By that time, the people's army which is actually small in size becomes relatively big in the parts.

A concrete analysis must also be carried out on the question of strength and weakness. In the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves, although the enemy is strong, because he has not the support of the people, his morale is low and he is in economic difficulty. This is his weak side. Although we are weak, because we have the support of the people, our morale is high and our economy is sound. This is our strong side. In the course of a war, so long as we seriously make a concrete analysis of the conditions of the contradictions of the enemy side and our side, we can "create local superiority and initiative in many campaigns, thus depriving the enemy of local superiority and initiative and plunging him into inferiority and passivity." ("On Protracted War") Under such a situation, the enemy that is actually strong as a whole become weak in the parts, and the people's army which is actually weak as a whole become strong in the parts. To realize in principle of pitting our strength in the parts against the weakness of the enemy in the parts and concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one, we must, as taught by Chairman Mao, "concentrate in every battle an absolutely superior force (two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength), encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." ("The Present Situation and Our Tasks") Only by concentrating forces to fight battles of annihilation in this way could we, on the one hand, most effectively destroy the enemy, and on the other hand, most efficiently reinforce ourselves, and hence gradually bring about a fundamental change in the forces on both sides, with our army changing from weak as a whole to strong as a whole, and the enemy changing from strong as a whole to weak as a whole. During the practice of the revolutionary war, our army has completely demonstrated the incomparable wisdom and correctness of this brilliant thinking of Chairman Mao on concentrating a superior force and destroying the enemy forces one by one.

The vital issue of the "six tactical principles" subjectively concocted by Lin Piao is to oppose Chairman Mao's thinking on concentrating a superior force and fighting battles of annihilation and to advocate dividing up the forces for fighting battles to route the enemy or fighting battles of attrition in which the losses outweigh the gains. This is the exposure of Lin Piao's idealist and metaphysical reactionary world outlook on tactical principles. Moreover, these so-called tactical principles of Lin Piao are also in the service of his bourgeois military line and Right-opportunist political line.

The practice of the revolutionary war in China shows that the operational principle of concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one as laid down by Chairman Mao is the one and only correct method of operations for our army and the magic weapon for our army to overcome and triumph over a stronger enemy. Today, our studying once again this instruction of Chairman Mao in the course of carrying out the socialist revolution and construction is still of tremendous realistic significance. In practical work, as in battles, the leaders at all levels should also concentrate the gravity of their attention on problems of the greatest importance and decisive significance to the whole situation under their command, and once the problems of decisive significance are grasped, they can take the initiative that will lead to the solution of other problems. Chairman Mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory has profoundly expounded the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and pointed out the utmost importance of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at present. The Party committees at all levels must grasp firmly and properly this kind of study. Only through clarifying the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we more consciously implement the basic line and all policies of the Party, carry out better the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level and promote the faster development of industrial and agricultural production.

Have Faith in and Rely on the Masses, Fight Energetically the People's War

Applying the materialist interpretation of history that "the slaves are the makers of history," Chairman Mao have advanced the brilliant thinking of the people's war in the military field. Proceeding from trusting and relying on the masses of the people to carry out the revolutionary war, the great victory won in China's revolutionary war is guaranteed.

Men and not weapons play the decisive role in the outcome of a war. This is one of a basic principle of Marxism as well as an idea consistently held by Chairman Mao. Engels had unambiguously pointed out, "It is men and not the guns that win the war." ("History of the Rifle," Selected Military Writings of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 398) In the course of leading the revolutionary war in China, Chairman Mao had expanded this principle. As early as 1934 Chairman Mao pointed out that the fortress policy pursued by the Kuomintang through building tortoise shells (forts) basically could not be considered as any bastion of iron. "What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." ("Be Concerned with the Well-Being of the Masses, Pay Attention to Methods of Works") During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, based on the principle of materialist dialectics, Chairman Mao had incisively expounded the dialectical relationship between men and weapons. He pointed out, "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor. It is the people, not things, that are decisive." ("On Protracted War") At the beginning of the Liberation War, Chairman Mao also predicted, "We

have only millet plus rifles to rely on, but history will finally prove that our millet plus rifles is more powerful than Chiang Kai-shek's aeroplanes plus tanks." ("Talk with Anna Louise Strong") This is precisely the conclusion drawn by history.

The masses are the real heroes. People constitute the decisive factor of victory or defeat in war, and naturally, we mean not a certain individual or a small handful of people but the broad masses of fighters and the people. The Marxists hold that the history of mankind is the history of the development of production of material means and the history of class struggle. Moreover, the people are not only the makers of material wealth and spiritual walth but also the deciding force of class struggle and social reform. Therefore, history is made by the masses and this is a basic principle of historical materialism. It is precisely on the basis on this principle that we say it is the people and not weapon and it is the broad masses of fighters and the people and not the individual and a small handful of people that determine the outcome of a war. "The army and the people are the foundation of victory." ("On Protracted War") This is an unassailable truth and it is the theoretical foundation on which we built our people's army and carried out the people's war. Chairman Mao always emphasized the need of mobilizing and relying on the people in war. He emphasized democracy in military affairs and bringing into full play the activism and creativity of the masses. Because of this, Chairman Mao all along attached importance to the building of base areas and the energetic development of people's militia and local armed forces and implemented the integration of the army with the militia, the main army formations with the local army formations, and the armed masses with the unarmed masses to trap the enemy and to drown them in the ocean of a formidable people's war.

Adhering to the reactionary stand of the landlord and the bourgeois classes, the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao wildly advocated Confucius' idealist interpretation of innate genius and history based on "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class." On the one hand, he styled himself as the "innate genius," the "military genius" and an "ever victorious general." On the other hand, he cursed the broad masses of fighters as "living tools" that could talk, vilified the broad masses of the people as thinking only in terms of their "wives and children" and of "getting hold of rice and money," and negated the role of the people's fighters and the people. He consistently opposed Chairman Mao's thinking on building revolutionary base areas and consistently opposed boldly mobilizing the masses, building up the people's strength for participating in and supporting the revolutionary war. Proceeding from his reactionary idealist interpretation of history, he always actively opposed Chairman Mao's thinking on the people's war, pushed the bourgeois military line and sabotaged the building of the people's army, thus committing towering crimes.

Studying Chairman Mao's great thinking on the people's war is of utmost significance to the socialist revolution and construction today. The masses are the makers of history. In the past, we depended on the people's war to topple Japanese imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek

reactionary clique. Today, in order to practice socialist revolution and bring about the development of industry and agriculture on a large scale, we must also rely on energetically fighting a people's war and launching mass movements. We must still adhere to the materialist interpretation of history and criticize the idealist interpretation of history. We must be good at essentially discovering the socialist activism of the people, be good at bringing into play the zeal and wisdom of the people, and step up the tempo of socialist construction.

In short, by studying the philosophical thoughts in Chairman Mao's military writings, criticizing Lin Piao for practicing idealism, mechanicalism and the idealist interpretation of history of Lin Piao in military affairs, we can turn the Marxist philosophy more properly into a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses and greatly improve our ideological level and competence in guiding the actual struggle.

* * *

EMPIRICISM

Overcome Empiricism and Firmly Grasp the Study of Theory

by

Shih Hsüan (施萱)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1975)

In the course of opposing the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique in 1959, Chairman Mao pointed out that "at present the main danger lies in empiricism," and emphasized the need for serious study. At present, to study once again Chairman Mao's teaching on opposing empiricism is most essential to our fully understanding the extreme importance of properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and raising our consciousness in study.

Empiricism is a kind of subjectivism. It holds that only perceptual knowledge is reliable while rational knowledge is unreliable, and denies that it is necessary for perceptual knowledge to rise to the plane of rational knowledge and that the revolutionary theory is of guiding significance to revolutionary practice. People guilty of empiricism mistake the narrow experience of the part as universal truth. They do not know that while perceptual things are of course the reflections of certain truthfulness in the objective world, they are only fragmentary and superficial things, and are incomplete and unable to reflect the essence of things. They do not understand that only by reforming and processing the rich perceptual things through discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true and proceeding from one thing to another and from the outside to the inside could the leap to rational knowledge be made, thus more profoundly, correctly and completely reflecting the objective world. Chairman Mao points out, "Perception only solves the problem of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence."

Empiricism, this idea of subjectivism, is a lieutenant to revisionism. Its characteristic also denotes the rupture of the subjective and the objective, and the divorcement of knowledge from practice. People guilty of empiricism despise theory and underrate the importance of adhering to Chairman Mao's correct line. Their practice is strong in thoughtlessness. They become smug and complacent with momentary success and limited understanding, and cannot see the whole of the objective process. They cannot develop a keen scent, a correct view and a firm orientation in the face of the complex struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. Because they cannot make up their mind, they drift along with the tide, readily follow the revisionist line politically and become hoodwinked without knowing it. This condition has been proven long ago by the hisory of the two-line struggle in our Party.

In the past, when our Party was jeopardized by dogmatism, some people confined to empiricism had been turned into captives by the dogmatists. Later, some people confined by empiricism also directly became the targets for the Right-opportunists to sell their erroneous line. Why were there always people following the revisionist line the moment one appeared? How could those utterances for splitting up the Party and toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat baldly made by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique find a market among a small handful of cadres? One of the most important reasons was that they exploited the empiricist tendency among some of our comrades to peddle their nefarious things. From this we can see that while opposing revisionism, it is very necessary to resolutely oppose at the same time empiricism and strive to overcome the empiricist tendency within our revolutionary ranks.

Lenin pointed out, "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. This thought cannot be insisted upon too strongly at a time when the fashionable preaching of opportunism goes hand in hand with an infatuation for the narrowest forms of practical activity." ("What To Do?") Today, having fully understood the danger of empiricism, our laying particular emphasis on reading and studying seriously is still closely linked with the general task of the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to combat and guard against revisionism.

We oppose empiricism, but do not negate experience. Chairman Mao has long ago pointed out, "Experience is necessary for cadres, for failure is indeed the mother of success." However, in order to do this, we must learn from theory, and read seriously before we can rationalize and synthesize experience and raise it to the plane of theory, and before we can avoid making empiricist mistakes. This is the basic method and way for us to correctly deal with experience and overcome empiricism. Most recently, the important instruction made by Chairman Mao on the question of theory has presented to us the utmost important task of studying and mastering the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must pay high attention to it, consciously overcome empiricism, devote more efforts to reading works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, seriously sum up historical experience, and effectively clarify the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to gradually curtail the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism, and so that no sooner new bourgeoisie of the Lin Piao type have emerged or are about to emerge, we would be able to recognize them at once, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO ROADS

Block the Capitalist Road and Take the Socialist Road

by

the CCP general branch of the T'aiyüan production brigade,
Tungsheng commune, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 11, 1975)

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, our production brigade was well known as a backward production brigade throughout the commune. Now things have changed! The cadres and commune members spoke these words from their hearts: "Our T'aiyüan is 'a household which has risen up to stand on its own feet' during the great cultural revolution!" How warm it is to look for the source of the change, to investigate the cause of backwardness and to study once again Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory and the quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Why were we backward in the past? The most important cause was that our leading body had become theoretically confused and led us onto the wrong road. The poor and lower-middle peasants aptly criticized, "If the guide cannot tell what is good from what is bad and is ambiguous about right and wrong, how can we help from falling headlong?" What brought on the subsequent change? During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we got hold of a priceless treasure, and knew that the basic line of the Party is the lifeline of our Party as well as the lifeline of our state. By combining theory with practice, we deeply realized that "the serious problem is education of the peasantry." Again the poor and lower-middle peasants were right when they said: The crop grows well when weeding is carried out every day. With the capitalist road blocked, the socialist road is followed.

It Is Imperative To Rely on the Correct Line To Develop the Collective Economy

Recently, Chairman Mao said, "In a word, China is a socialist country. Before the liberation she was much the same as capitalism. Even now she practices an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has changed." This is to say that although the socialist transformation of the system of ownership has been completed in China, since socialist society is born out of the old society, it is still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges, and because of this, there is still the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads on the question of consolidating and developing the socialist relations of production.

After liberation, Chairman Mao has led us individual peasants onto the road of collectivization, and from the mutual-aid group and cooperative to the people's commune, thus enabling the socialist collective economy in the countryside to keep on developing and consolidating. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and company wildly tried to turn back the wheel of history and after such tactics as ranging from discouraging the operation of the communes to chopping away the communes and "the fixing of output quotas on a household basis" failed, they again hoisted the battered banners of "money in command" and "material incentives" in a vain attempt to use money to lure us onto the capitalist road and hence to bring about the collapse of the collective economy.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because our awareness of the line was not high, we allowed ourselves to be led by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and for a while we ran about blindly. Our place lies in the suburbs and is earmarked for the production of vegetables. For the sake of making more money, we did not plant vegetables according to state plans, but planted exclusively vegetables which could fetch more money. With a broader range of side occupations available, we gave up farming and made use of plenty of manpower and material resources for making money. As a result, this seriously corrupted the peasants, hampered the development of agricultural production, and reduced the collective economy to an empty shell. As grain producers, we had to feed on grain purchased from the state. The planting of vegetables failed to meet the marketing target, and year after year, we had to live on loans from the state.

During the great cultural revolution, through studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and criticizing the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, we came to realize that the root of the problem lay in our deviation from the basic line of the Party. In leading us onto the road of collectivization, Chairman intended to use the superiority of the socialist collective economy to triumph over the capitalist forces in the countryside and guide the peasants to speed along the golden road of socialism by relying on the strength of the collective. But we had deviated from the basic line of the Party and practiced the evil way of capitalism, and if this were permitted to continue, it not only would help foster the capitalist tendencies, but would also fundamentally leap to the disintegration of the socialist system of collective ownership by the working people.

After raising our understanding, we firmly implemented the basic line of the Party, led the cadres and commune members to wage struggle against the revisionist line, the class enemies, the capitalist tendencies and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the exploiting classes. After several rounds of major struggle, we finally corrected the capitalist tendencies and adhered to the socialist road, and a tremendous change took place in the outlook of the production brigade. In the past few years, the per-mow grain yield in our production brigade increased from 760 catties before the great cultural revolution to 1,462 catties. The per-mow yield of vegetable increased from 8,000 catties to 11,000 catties and the marketing plans of the state were fulfilled both in quality and quantity.

The fixed assets, public reserves and farmland investments of the production brigade also increased many times compared with before the great cultural revolution. Practice makes us realize that once the line is correct, we shall go higher step by step. Only by relying on the basic line of the Party and steadfastly leading the masses to follow the socialist road could we consolidate and develop the collective economy and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

It Is Imperative To Conduct Socialist Education

Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao our village has realized agricultural collectivization, and the individual peasants that had carried out production on the family or household basis for thousands of years have become collective farmers, thus providing favorable conditions for the thorough transformation of the peasantry. However, because the remnants of private economy have still not been completely wiped out and the old ideas reflecting the old system still cling to the minds of people, it is therefore inevitable that there is a spontaneous trend toward capitalism among a section of people. As was pointed out by Lenin, "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." This spontaneous trend toward capitalism constitutes a very grave danger to the cause of our revolution, and if permitted to spread freely, it could lead to capitalist restoration.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, our production brigade was economically rather backward, and some people with a spontaneous trend toward capitalism spread the idea that "we can depend on the state for grain, but we have to make money for spending ourselves." Later, by upholding the basic line of the Party, we transformed our backward features and with the collective economy further consolidated, the standard of living of the commune members also kept on improving. However, a small number of well-to-do peasants were still dissatisfied, and whenever an opportunity arose, they always tried to grab everything for themselves even to the extent of profiting themselves at the expense of the public and doing things detrimental to the state and collective interests.

All these have fully shown the stubbornness of the concept of private ownership and that the transformation of the psychology and habits of the peasants and small producers and the struggle against the spontaneous trend toward capitalism among a section of well-to-do peasants really constitute a protracted and arduous task under the dictatorship of the proletariat. We come to understand from practice that unlike the task to deprive the landlords and rich peasants of their means of production, this calls for patient and meticulous ideo-political work and a long process to instill socialist ideas into the peasants and criticize the capitalist tendencies. Moreover, the class struggle in the economic sphere is invariably closely linked up with the class struggle in the ideological sphere. Because of this, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in particular in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and

Confucius, we have vigorously grasped the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, actively fostered socialist new things and unremittingly strengthened socialist education. The production brigade has set up "May 7" political schools for the peasants, run libraries and line-education showrooms, and set up theory study groups, international situation study groups, literary and art propaganda teams, painting groups and cooperative clinics. The emergence of large numbers of socialist new things has a very important part to play in the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and has brought profound changes to the commune members in the political and ideological fields and in livelihood.

For example, the fields of our district used to be scattered, and over a hundred of commune households were scattered on the farmland. The 2,000 mow of arable land belonging to the production brigade was cut up into more than 1,000 parcels. For the sake of meeting the demand of socialist agricultural production and improving the living condition of the commune members, we advanced after a great deal of investigation and study the idea of moving the houses and joining up the land into large fields. This was supported by the commune Party committee and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. With the ideological awareness of quite a number of commune members greatly improved after the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they said: "If the removal of our houses can join up 100 mow of land, we cannot use the system of private ownership as a stumbling block to impede the road to socialism." They all expressed their determination in making a radical rupture with the traditional system of ownership and traditional concepts. In a relatively short period of time, we transformed the more than 1,000 parcels of scattered farmland of the production brigade into more than 80 stretches of stable and high-yield fields. At present, rows of tidy houses for the commune members have appeared for the first time in our production brigade and the 400 mow of fields have also joined up for the first time.

The Question of Theory Must Be Thoroughly Understood

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's is the guiding light for properly carrying out the socialist revolution and construction. A thorough understanding of this question is a vital matter in combating and preventing revisionism as well as a vital matter in consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past, due to lack of clarity on this question, our footsteps were not firm and we kept wavering with every step. Just take the question of bourgeois right for example. Socialist society is built on the ruins of capitalism, and because of this, the existence of bourgeois right cannot be

avoided. How should this be dealt with? Chairman Mao points out, "This can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." In the past, we did not understand this theory. Our Constitution stipulates, "The state applies the socialist principle 'he who does not work neither does he eat' and 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" The principle of distribution to each according to his work still has its historical role to play in the historical period of socialism and we still have to practice it. However, we should see that it is after all not a communist thing, and will have to be abolished in the future. The ultimate goal of the proletariat is to set up a communist society based on "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need." Before the realization of communism, the existence of bourgeois right and the existence of differences between industry and agriculture, between city and country, and between physical labor and mental labor in distribution and exchange cannot be avoided. This is not strange at all. The question is that we must have a clear understanding of these problems and have a Marxist line. Otherwise, even with the existence of these factors, if they are not properly handled, the restoration of capitalism is a possibility at any time. In the past, we had no clear understanding of these problems. Because we were unable to correctly deal with the principle of "to each according to his own work," we for a time laid one-sided emphasis on the method of work points and neglected to conduct ideological education in "farming for the revolution" for the commune members. As a result, we practiced "work points in command" and "material incentives," thus corrupting the peasants and sabotaging the collective economy. Later, we adhered to the basic line of the Party and rectified these erroneous tendencies. We also adhered to the principle of equal distribution for factory personnel and commune members in factories run by the production brigade and the principle of making the factories operated by the production brigade serve the forefront of agricultural production, thus promoting the development of production and consolidating and developing the collective economy.

Summing up our historical experience, we have come to deeply understand that Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is really most important. In compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "we should read some more Marxist-Leninist works," implement more consciously the basic line of the Party, further carry out properly the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR TUNG PI-WU

Peking Solemn Ceremony Pays Respects to Late Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

a solemn ceremony was held here this afternoon to pay last respects to the late comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

flags were flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country today.

the memorial ceremony took place in the great hall of the people, where a portrait of the late comrade tung pi-wu was hung and an urn containing his ashes draped with the flag of the communist party of china was placed.

in the hall were wreaths presented by the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

wreaths were also presented by other chinese party and state leaders chu teh, soong ching ling, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan and hu chueh-wen.

there were also wreaths from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the general office of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the general office of the n.p.c. standing committee, the supreme people's court, the ministry of public security, the general office of the state council, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. general political department, the p.l.a. general logistics department, the general office of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee.

attending the ceremony were party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien,

chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang, ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu and sun chien; shen yen-ping, vice-chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c., and chiang hua, president of the supreme people's court.

vice-chairman wang hung-wen presided over the ceremony, which started with funeral music and the gathering standing in silent tribute. vice-chairman yeh chien-ying delivered a memorial speech (full text of the speech released separately).

the party and state leaders present expressed sincere sympathy to comrade ho lien-chih, wife of the late comrade tung pi-wu, and their children.

attending the ceremony were also members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and state organs, the general departments, services and arms of the chinese p.l.a., and units from peking municipality and hupeh province, staff members of the party and government organizations, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and more than 2,000 people in peking.

after the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of the late comrade tung pi-wu was escorted to the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries by hua kuo-feng, wu teh and other comrades and laid there.

when comrade tung pi-wu was serious ill, party and state leaders enquired after his health at hospital. after comrade tung pi-wu passed away, party and state leaders and leading members of party, government and army organizations and his friends paid their last respects to his remains.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame penn nouth attended the ceremony to pay their last respects to the remains of comrade tung pi-wu and express deepest grief and sincere sympathy to the gathering of chinese leaders and relatives of the deceased.

on april 6, more than 8,000 workers, peasants, government cadres, students and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in the chinese capital tendered

their condolences to the late comrade tung pi-wu, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people, at a service in the workers' palace of culture. with respect and grief, the gathering paid a standing silent tribute to comrade tung pi-wu before his portrait, and expressed their determination to learn from comrade tung pi-wu the spirit of continuad revolution, adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strive for the great goal of communism.

in the auditorium were wreaths presented by the great leader chairman mao, the c.p.c. central committee, the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, and other party and government leaders.

there were also wreaths presented by the central committee of the albanian party of labour and the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, the central committee of the communist party of malaya, the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, the communist party of brazil, the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist), the communist vanguard of argentina, the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile, the central committee of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist), the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), the delegation of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) and the communist party of switzerland (marxist-leninist); and

by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia and the government of the republic of argentina.

hyun jun keuk, doyen of the foreign diplomatic corps and ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, presented a wreath on behalf of diplomatic envoys of various countries to china. there were also wreaths from foreign embassies in peking as well as visiting foreign delegations and foreign friends.

present to tender their condolences were: jusuf adjitorop, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia; the delegation of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist) led by general secretary vilar; the delegation of the communist party of bolivia (marxist-leninist); the delegation of the communist vanguard of argentina; the delegation of the revolutionary communist party of chile led by jorge palacios, member of the secretariat of the party's central committee; the delegation of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist) led by national secretary osvaldo pesce;

and attilio baccioli, member of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist).

also present to tender their condolences were diplomatic envoys to china and diplomatic officials of embassies in peking from the following countries (region): afghanistan, burma, cambodia, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the people's democratic republic of yemen, india, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, laos, lebanon, malaysia, mongolia, nepal, pakistan, the republic of south viet nam, sri lanka, syria, turkey, the yemen arab republic, algeria, burundi, cameroon, chad, the congo, dahomey, egypt, ethiopia, gabon, ghana, guinea, mali, mauritania, morocco, nigeria, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, tanzania, togo, tunisia, uganda, zaire, zambia, argentina, brazil, chile, cuba, guyana, mexico, peru, albania, austria, belgium, bulgaria, czechoslovakia, denmark, finland, france, the german democratic republic, the federal republic of germany, greece, hungary, italy, the netherlands, norway, poland, romania, spain, sweden, switzerland, the soviet union, britain, yugoslavia, canada, australia and new zealand. the assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking was present to tender his condolences. the chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china was present to tender his condolences.

also present to tender their condolences were thiounn mumm and duong sam ol, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame van piny; foreign friends in peking frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, djawoto, john service and mrs. service, roderick julian stewart and mrs. stewart; visitors kojiro yoshikawa, leader of the japanese academic and cultural delegation, fujio suganuma, chairman of the japan-china travel service, political commentator yoshiro royama and his wife sachiko royama, ekizo akatsu, vice-chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and furuno takenori, secretary-general of the yamaguchi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); german amado blanco, head of the visiting cuban trade delegation; dr. hossein k. afshar, leader of the visiting iranian geophysics delegation of the university of teheran; and the visiting nigerian women's basketball team's chief of mission b.o.l. akiri and team leader r.r. wushichi. also present to tender their condolences were foreign experts helping with china's socialist construction and peking based foreign correspondents.

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying's Memorial Speech at Ceremony to Pay Respects to Late Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

following is the full text of the memorial speech delivered by vice-chairman yeh chien-ying at the ceremony here this afternoon to pay last respects to the late comrade tung pi-wu:

memorial speech

with the deepest grief, we mourn today over the death of comrade tung pi-wu, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, one of the founders of the chinese communist party and a party and state leader whom the people of the whole country cherished.

the life of comrade tung pi-wu was a life of perseverance in continuing the revolution. he had remained unswervingly loyal to the party, the people and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. for the past 60 years and more, he had dedicated his all to the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the great cause of communism. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, comrade tung pi-wu made indelible contributions to the establishment and development of the marxist-leninist communist party of china, the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism, the victory of the people's democratic revolution, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction. his departure is a great loss to our party and the people of the country. it fills the entire party, the entire army and the whole people with profound grief.

comrade tung pi-wu joined the tung meng hui led by dr. sun yat-sen as early as the turn of the century, took part in the revolution of 1911 and the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism.

in the course of the struggle, he accepted marxism-leninism and founded a communist group in hupeh in 1920. this was one of the first marxist-leninist revolutionary organizations in china. together with comrade mao tsetung, he attended the first national congress of the communist party of china and founded the communist party of china in 1921. he then returned to hupeh and was responsible for setting up and developing the party organizations in hupeh province. he served as secretary of the committee of the wuhan locality of the c.p.c. and member of the hupeh provincial party committee. during the agrarian revolutionary war, he served as president of the party school under the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the party affairs

commission under the c.p.c. central committee, member of executive committee of the chinese soviet, president of the supreme court and vice-chairman of the workers' and peasants' procuratorial committee in the kiangsi central revolutionary base, and was engaged in building the party and red political power. he took part in the 12,500-kilometre long march in 1934. after arriving at the northern part of shensi, he served as president of the party school under the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the shensi-kansu-ningsia border regional government. as a representative of our party in the negotiations with the kuomintang during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and after the surrender of japanese imperialism, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the kuomintang's counter-revolutionary policy of sabotaging the war of resistance, wrecking unity and opposing the communist party and the people.

before nation-wide liberation, he served as member of the secretariat of the north china bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, director of the north china commission of finance and economy and chairman of the north china people's government. after nation-wide liberation, he served as director of the central commission of finance and economy; vice-premier of the administration council of the central people's government, director of the committee of political and legal affairs under the government administration council, president of the supreme people's court, vice-chairman of the second national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, secretary of the control commission under the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman and acting chairman of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. he was elected member of the central committee at the party's sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth national congresses. he had been a member of the political bureau since the sixth plenary session of the sixth c.p.c. central committee and was elected member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee at the first plenary session of the tenth c.p.c. central committee. over the past decades, comrade tung pi-wu resolutely carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line, and fought heroically and unswervingly in the people's democratic revolution and socialist revolution, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. he has set an example for all comrades in our party to follow.

mourning over the death of comrade tung pi-wu, we must learn from his spirit of continuously making revolution, perseverance in studying tirelessly assiduously works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, adherence to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and

life-long dedication to the struggle for achieving the great goal of communism.

we must learn from his lofty revolutionary integrity and firm proletarian party spirit, adherence to the party's principles and the party discipline, safeguarding the party's unity and unremitting struggles against all actions contrary to the interest of the party.

we must learn from his life-long perseverance in the fine style of the proletariat, working hard and maintaining close ties with the masses, remaining modest and prudent, affable and close to the people, setting strict demands on himself, setting examples by his actions and resolutely opposing the bourgeois style of life.

we must learn from his spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly, dedicating his all to the revolutionary cause in disregard of personal gains or losses, working conscientiously, earnestly and diligently unto his death. chairman mao says: "it is not hard for one to do a bit of good. what is hard is to do good all one's life". comrade tung pi-wu had done good all his life as a worthy proletarian revolutionary boundlessly loyal to the party and the people.

comrade tung pi-wu is gone forever. we must translate our grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, make conscientious efforts to study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep to the party's basic line, persevere in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fight for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building china into a strong and modern socialist country. let us unite to win still greater victories exclamation

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

College Students Selected from Among Peasants-- Educational Revolution in Chaoyang Agricultural College (One)

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 5, 1975)

experienced peasants are selected to go to college to be trained as people with socialist consciousness and culture who return to their villages and work as ordinary commune members -- this is how the chaoyang agricultural college in northeast china carries out chairman mao's revolutionary educational line.

situated in an out-of-the-way valley on the bank of the taling river in western liaoning province, the college has six departments: agronomy, animal husbandry and veterinary science, forestry and fruit growing, farmland improvement and water conservancy, water-control construction, and hydrography. it has a student body of 1,000 and has graduated 6,000 who are now working in the people's communes and their subdivisions.

chaoyang was formerly part of the shenyang agricultural college which graduated 7,000 students in 14 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. only a few of them went to work in villages.

hsu ming, secretary of the party committee of the chaoyang college, told hsinhua: "our college is entirely different from the old shenyang college. we criticize the revisionist educational line and implement chairman mao's instruction: 'students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study.' our students are peasants who have been active in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment before entering the college and who have rich experience in farming and have done well in collective production. after a few years' study, they return to where they come from and serve their collectives in building up the countryside. we call this method as 'from the communes and back to the communes'."

the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praise the chaoyang college. they send the best young people in their villages to the college to be trained as successors to the cause of building socialism in the countryside.

in enrolling students, the college does not set any age limit or definite level of schooling. more than 50 years old, wang kuei-pin is a member of the

wanshou people's commune in chienping county. he applied for the college in the spring of 1971. some people laughed at him, saying he was too old. but he said: "i am well qualified, because i am determined to take the socialist road and help improve farm production and transform our village." his application was accepted by his commune and the college, and he went to study cotton cultivation.

after a period of study, wang kuei-pin returned to his commune to experiment with the advanced techniques he had learned. he spread scientific methods among surrounding communes and production brigades and gave guidance to cotton growing. he then went back to the college to study pest-killing and field management. when he had mastered the skill, he returned to his production brigade and combined his skill with the experience of the local peasants and found the best way to kill cotton aphis. his brigade is growing better and better cotton crops, and per-hectare yield of ginned cotton has increased from 225 kilogrammes to 802.5 kilogrammes, a record in the county. the local poor and lower-middle peasants said, "he is a good college student."

like wang kuei-pin, many students of the college give help to their villages even before graduation. while studying at the college, wang wen-yu took time out to work with peasants of his production team in experimenting with eight different ways of crop planting and cultivation. they set a record of raising 14.6 tons of kaoliang a hectare and increased the per-hectare yield of peanuts from 0.75 tons to 3.74 tons.

the college adheres to the principle of serving farm production and proletarian politics and trains all kinds of technical people needed in the countryside. apart from a three-year schooling system, it has run more than 50 short-term classes. when the peasants around fought against a drought at one time, the college ran a class of water conservancy. when the peasants wanted to push up farm output, it ran classes on high-yielding kaoliang, maize and cotton. when the mountainous areas started to develop fruit growing and animal husbandry, it added classes of fruit production and veterinary science. to make it easy for students in out-of-the-way communes and brigades, it instituted mobile classes with teachers going to the students.

all the communes in the six counties of the chaoyang prefecture now have graduates from the college or students studying in it.

New Teaching System Combined with Productive Labor--Second of a Series on Educational Revolution in Chaoyang Agricultural College

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 6, 1975)

the chaoyang agricultural college adopts a new teaching system which combines study with productive labour. it is described figuratively as the "going-up-and-going-down" training system.

by going up, it means that the students come to study in the college on a part-study and part-work basis with specific problems they have encountered in farm production. by going down, it means that the students return to where they come from after a period of study, to take part in political movements and collective productive labour so as to apply the advanced techniques they have learned to scientific experiment and receive all-round training. the contents of study "up" in the college and "down" in the villages, and the duration of field training vary with the different faculties and grades.

take the agronomy faculty. the first-grade students mainly study in the college and spend only a fortnight to one month in their home villages making social investigations. the second-grade students spend seven months at school and five months at home, with the latter arranged in four periods. for the first period, the students go down at the beginning of the year to join in drafting plans for production and scientific experiment together with members of their own production teams. the second period coincides with spring sowing when they take home good seed and study with the local poor and lower-middle peasants how to introduce advanced farming techniques. the third period begins when the dog-days set in, during which they join the local peasants in field management, artificial pollination and prevention or treatment of crop diseases and pests. the last period is autumn harvest when they collect data on their experiments, select seed and sum up experience of the local peasants.

the third-grade students go down three times in the year for a total of about seven months, and study five months at school. their activities are similar to those of the second-grade students, but in greater depth and on a wider scale. when the students return to take field training in their home villages, their teachers visit them regularly to examine their work and provide guidance for their study. after getting back at school, the students sum up their work at home ideologically and professionally to consolidate their gains.

this training system has transformed old school education which was alienated from production, labour and the masses. it promotes the integration of education and productive labour and the unity of theory and practice. under such a system, the home village of each student becomes a teaching centre of the school.

this new system initiated by the chaoyang agricultural college has yielded good results. student liu kuo-hsiang comes from the youchangtzu commune in katso county, where smut used to work havoc with kaoliang (sorghum), the major crop there. after a year's study in the college's experimental plot, he found that the use of a new type of pesticide to treat kaoliang seed proved highly effective in controlling smut. during a "going-down" period in the second year of study, he made the experiment along with the local poor and lower-middle peasants. in order to make a comparative study, he sowed a strip of land to untreated seed. results in the autumn showed that the incidence of kaoliang smut dropped from 25 per cent to one per cent in the fields sown to treated seed while the incidence rate in the strip remained 25 per cent.

thus liu kuo-hsiang solved the problem that had remained outstanding for many years, for which the poor and lower-middle peasants are full of praise. they say: "the chaoyang agricultural college is well run. its way of training wins the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants. these varsity students are really useful hands." after graduating from the college this year, liu kuo-hsiang was named by his commune to take charge of the task of preventing and controlling smut on 260 hectares of kaoliang.

another student, yang chen-pao of the pomiculture faculty, has successfully raised his production brigade's output of apples twentyfold by applying the technique of pruning and artificial pollination he learned at the school.

a survey shows that students of the faculties of agronomy, pomiculture and veterinary medicine have during their "going-down" periods run 200 technical training classes, cultivated more than 460 hectares of experimental fields and seed nurseries, grafted more than 530,000 fruit trees and cured 24,000 domestic animals of diseases or injuries.

apart from organizing the students to take part in productive work at regular intervals, the chaoyang agricultural college also arranges for them to spend one month each year in social investigation and various political activities so as to temper themselves in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

New-type Teaching Contingent--Third and Last of a Series on Educational Revolution in Chaoyang Agricultural College

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 7, 1975)

the revolution in education at chaoyang agricultural college has not only produced college graduates from among the peasants with practical experience, but also tempered a teaching contingent of a new type.

the college has a staff of over three hundred. among the faculty members are elderly professors who have given lectures in both old and new china; young instructors graduated from colleges in new china who have in the great proletarian cultural revolution cited their own experiences in denouncing how liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education had poisoned the mind of the young instructors; experienced workers and peasants who began to teach in the course of the revolution in education; and peasant graduates from this college who have joined the teaching staff.

chairman mao says: "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." the faculty members, both old and young, are undergoing great changes in this penetrating revolution in the ideological sphere. they are trying hard to remould their world outlook and integrating teaching, productive labour and scientific research so as to serve socialist construction better.

kung chi-tao, a professor with 30 years of experience, said: "i began to really understand how courses in agriculture should be taught and whom they should serve only after the college had moved to the countryside and i had the chance to take part in class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment."

professor kung formerly taught a five-year course in seed breeding in the old shenyang agricultural college. his classroom lectures and laboratory experiments in those days were isolated from practice and his students showed, after graduation, that they were unfamiliar with actual problems in agricultural production.

the chaoyang college carried out educational revolution in a deep-going way during the cultural revolution. it trains students from among the commune peasants and returnes them to the communes after graduation. what the students are taught is closely related to production. kung chi-tao keenly felt the necessity to change his old ways and improve what he teaches in whole-hearted service to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

he learned from poor and lower-middle peasants that the local chinese sorghum varieties were high yield but not so tasty. he and his students decided to help

the peasants grow tasty sorghum varieties that are high yield and will grow well in the locality. they laid out a piece of land for experiments and tried out cross breeding. in the course of experiments, he taught the students seed selection. they sought the opinions of veteran peasants and carried out experiments together with the peasants. several years of hard work yielded them a few ideal varieties of hybrid sorghum well liked by local peasants.

to help the communes train more agro-technicians, the college runs various short training courses. it also gives on-the-spot lectures and holds mobile classes to the convenience of the peasants. kung chi-tao and other instructors take an active part in all this. in the heat of summer or severe cold of winter, they bring lectures to the peasants even if they have to cross mountains.

peasant-lecturers at the college still maintain close ties with their production brigades. very often they go back to their villages to do field work and experiments alongside the peasants. they are paid in work points as the other commune members, in addition to a subsidy.

these new type peasant-lecturers are an active force in educational revolution at the chaoyang agricultural college.

they add vitality to classroom teaching. after lecture sheets are handed out, the instructors and students teach and learn from one another. during busy farming season, classes are moved to the fields for on-the-spot lectures on wheat sowing, rice seedling nursing and artificial hybridization and pollination of maize and millet, etc. instructors do scientific research alongside the students in items arranged according to the needs of development of farm production. one of the peasant-lecturers has made some progress in his research in nitrogen-fixing bacteria on leaf surface with simple apparatus. another has succeeded in interplanting wheat and maize at a new ratio and following wheat harvest with planting of a hybrid sorghum variety. the per hectare yield reaches a record 14 tons. another has succeeded in rushplanting an early-ripening grain crop or oil-bearing crop before rice is transplanted in the same field. these achievements in scientific research has promoted local agricultural production and enriched the teaching materials.

COAL OUTPUT

China's Coal Mines Top First Quarter's Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

china has fulfilled its coal production plan for the first quarter of the year. coal output was six per cent and tunnelling footage four per cent more than the corresponding period of last year.

this was achieved under the impact of the movement to study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. it was achieved under the inspiration of the second plenary session of the chinese communist party's tenth central committee and the fourth national people's congress. all this fired the coal miners' zeal for socialism to a new height.

most of the coal mines continued production during the spring festival. at meetings on the festival eve, many veteran miners poured their grievances in the old society in contrast with the present happiness, and pitched into production again after the meeting. many young workers deferred their wedding ceremony or gave up their holidays after marriage so as to cut more coal. in a spirit of defying hardships and fighting successive battles, the miners brought about a new upsurge in revolution and production. in major mines, the daily coal output in march was five per cent more than in january.

leading cadres joined the miners in coal cutting at work faces. 90 per cent of the cadres at the level of the mining administration and the mines in liaoning province work down the pits regularly. this greatly inspires the miners' enthusiasm. the province overfulfilled the plan by 400,000 tons of coal in the first quarter of the year. leading cadres of the coal mine industry in shantung province led the workers in studying theory and promoting production. the province surpassed the state production plan set for march.

the movement to learn from the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in irdustry, is deepening in the coal mine industry. the coal miners, keeping to the party's basic line and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, tapped the potentials of existing equipment at their enterprises and achieved good results.

according to statistics of 82 major coal mines, two million more tons of coal were produced in the first quarter than the same period of last year by increasing the per unit output of the work faces alone.

SMALL INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Central China Prefecture Develops Industry to Support Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 7, 1975)

the small factories in a central china prefecture which mainly serve agriculture not only benefit farming but stimulate the vigorous development of industry itself as well.

embracing 14 counties, hsinhsiang prefecture in honan province boasts some 600 small industrial enterprises involving iron and steel, coal, farm machinery, fertilizer and cement. every county has a number of small fertilizer, cement and machinery plants. twelve counties have small collieries and six counties run small iron and steel mills. farm machinery repair shops have been established in all the more than 200 people's communes.

facts and figures provided by the prefecture's industrial department reveal the following achievements of the small industries:

the chemical fertilizer plants ensure an annual average supply of 540 kilogrammes of fertilizer to each hectare of cropland in the prefecture;

nearly all the cement used for the water conservancy projects built in the past decade was supplied locally;

a substantial part of the electric motors, diesel engines, and pumps for the 39,200 pump wells came from local machine works; and

most of the steel for building the 300 kilometres of narrow-gauge railways in the prefecture was produced by the local steel mills.

with the aid of industry, farming conditions have drastically changed in this area which used to suffer from dry spells or waterlogging nine years out of ten. three-fourths of the prefecture's 533,000 hectares of farmland now have irrigation facilities, thus turning the area into one of the major wheat producers in central china. despite a severe drought during the wheat growing period of last year, wheat output averaged over 3 tons per hectare, or a seven per cent increase over 1973. total grain output for the prefecture in 1974 was 134 per cent more than 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

hsinhsiang prefecture, which abounds in mineral resources, had little modern industry before liberation. small industrial enterprises have mushroomed since 1949 alongside large ones funded by the state.

most of the smaller industrial enterprises here are run by the counties or communes while bigger ones by the prefecture. in addition, many production brigades have their own small workshops.

the people of the prefecture have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in developing industry, often starting with locally devised methods. when the chinyang county iron and steel plant was being built, the inexperienced workers learned the technicalities elsewhere and later built most of the equipment themselves. in the absence of roller presses, they hammered steel plates into the shell of the furnace. they also made blast engines, crushers and hoists with old equipment. the small colliery in chiyuan county started as a primitive undertaking where much of the work was done by hand with low efficiency and high labour intensity. a technical innovation group composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel was then formed to improve the working conditions, and they made over 90 pieces of equipment including steam-powered windlass and lifts. now the processes of transportation, lifting, drainage, ventilation and dressing by screening are all mechanized and the colliery's production capacity has been greatly augmented.

bigger factories have contributed to equipping the smaller ones. almost all the lathes, shapers, drilling machines, steam-hammers, electric welding machines and other major equipment in the prefecture's 200 commune-run farm machinery repair works are products of machinery plants run by the prefecture or county authorities.

small enterprises often coordinate their efforts in support of agriculture. last year, when the farm machinery plants found it difficult to meet the growing needs for wheat threshers in the communes and production brigades, some 70 factories of different trades pooled their resources under the leadership of the industrial department and turned out over 10,000 threshers in time for the wheat harvest.

the funds for developing industry at the prefecture and county levels come from the local budgets, whereas those for the village workshops are covered by the public accumulations of the communes and brigades concerned. as production grows steadily, the local enterprises are able to accumulate more funds to finance their own development.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Head of State of Afghanistan Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

mohammad daoud, head of state of the republic of afghanistan, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the very sad occasion of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, i should like to extend to your excellency and through you to the late tung pi-wu's family expression of my profound sympathy and condolences.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Governor General of Australia Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

john r. kerr, governor general of australia, sent a message on april 5 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i was distressed to learn of the death on 2 april of tung pi-wu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the 4th national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the australian government and people, please convey to the government, party and people of china, as well as to the family of the deceased my profound sympathies on this sad occasion.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

at the invitation of chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, prince albert and the belgian government economic delegation he is leading arrived in peking by plane this afternoon to pay a friendly visit to china and to preside over the opening ceremony of the belgian industrial exhibition in peking.

belgian minister of external commerce michel toussaint is a member of the delegation.

the belgian guests were welcomed at the airport by minister of foreign trade li chiang, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting and deputy bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade peng chin-po.

present were member of the delegation and ambassador to china jacques groothaert and officials of the belgian embassy in china.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of Belgian Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert.

among the guests at the banquet were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife and embassy officials; and minister jose van eynde, leader of the visiting belgian parliamentary delegation.

minister li chiang said in his toast at the banquet the trade between china and belgium developed satisfactorily during the past two years. he expressed the confidence that the current visit of the belgian government economic delegation would enhance the friendly relations between china and belgium and the mutual understanding between the people of the two countries, and lay a good foundation for the development of bilateral trade.

in his toast, prince albert said: it is in the spirit of developing the friendly ties with the great chinese people that we have come to peking to hold the coming exhibition and discuss with chinese technicians the possibilities of developing trade effectively. he said the exhibition in peking would benefit the friendship between the people of the two countries.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting.

minister li chiang and prince albert held talks this morning.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Brazilian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with aluisio napoleao de freitas rego, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of brazil to china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. allow me to extend to your excellency and through you to the members of the bereaved family our sympathies and heartfelt condolences.

Central Committee of Burmese Communist Party Mourns Over Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on april 5 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we were deeply grieved and shocked to learn of the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders and the most veteran members of the communist party of china. his career has set up a good example for the communists. under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, comrade mao tsetung, he, by displaying the dauntless spirit of working hard, had devoted his life to the liberation of the chinese people, the chinese socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china. he has been a fine son, a great revolutionary fighter and one of the outstanding leaders of the chinese people. he has also been an example to actively fight against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries in the international communist movement.

the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu is therefore a great loss not only to your party and the chinese people, but also to our party and other marxist and leninist parties, organizations and people of all countries.

we shall translate, we assure you, our deep sorrow for the great loss into revolutionary strength, and do all we can to win the victory of the lofty common cause of us communists.

we express to you, and through you to the family and relatives of comrade tung pi-wu the proletariat sympathy and condolences.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Penn Nouth Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, yesterday sent a letter to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere and deep condolences and profound sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the letter reads:

i have learnt with great sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

china has lost in his excellency tung pi-wu a great son, the chinese communist party, an eminent revolutionary fighter and the cambodian people, a great and loyal friend.

in these sad circumstances, allow me, on behalf of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, to extend to his excellency the most respected chairman mao tsetung, to his excellency mr. chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, to your excellency, to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china, the fraternal chinese people and the family of the deceased, my sincere and deep condolences and profound sympathy.

i beg your respected excellency to accept the assurance of my high, fraternal and cordial consideration.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian President Mourns Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, sent a message of condolence on april 4 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the saddest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion, please accept my saddest condolences and convey them to the family of the deceased.

with the highest consideration

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Revolutionary Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile sent a message on april 5 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning the unfortunate death of comrade tung pi-wu, one of the founders of the communist party of china, member of the central committee, and of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee, of the chinese communist party, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and a great revolutionary fighter, the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile expresses profound condolences to you, and shares your sorrow out of the revolutionary fraternity that unites our two parties over the years.

eternal glory to comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Dahomeyan President Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

dahomeyan president mathieu kerekou sent a wreath on april 4 to the chinese embassy in dahomey to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, according to a report from cotonou.

on the same day, a delegation of the national council of the revolution and the revolutionary military government of dahomey led by bathelemy owens, minister of justice and law, representative of the dahomeyan president, called at the chinese embassy in cotonou to express condolences over the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the delegation was composed of vincent guezodje, minister of national education, adolphe biaou, minister of people's cultural, youth and sports, matin dohou azonhiho, minister of information and other high-ranking officials.

the political bureau of the national council of the revolution of dahomey issued a statement on april 4 on the occasion of the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the statement points out: "comrade tung pi-wu devoted his life to the long heroic struggle of the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the respected chairman mao tsetung. comrade tung pi-wu is a brilliant example of continual loyalty to his organization and its political line."

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

brigadier general teferi benti, chairman of the provisional military administrative council of ethiopia, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the provisional military administrative council of ethiopia, i wish to express to you and the people of china sincere condolences on the passing away of h.e. tung pi-wu, an illustrious figure who has left an indelible mark in the history of new china.

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist pary of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

1 have learned with deep sorrow of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the gabonese people, my government, and the gabonese democratic party and in my own name, i extend to you my most profound condolences.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

michael stasinopoulos, president of the hellenic republic, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

may i extend the deepest sympathy of the greek people and my own sympathy on the sad announcement for the loss of tung pi-wu, a noble servant of the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND GUINEA AND CAPE VERDE

PAIGC General Secretary Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

aristides pereira, general secretary of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde (paigc), yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the saddest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learned with regret and consternation of the death of a fine son of the chinese people, comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on this sad occasion, i, in the name of the people in guinea and cape verde and the national leading organ of my party, extend to the friendly chinese people, the central committee of the communist party of china and the bereaved family our saddest condolences and sympathy.

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Head of Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Indonesia Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, sent a message dated april 4 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, a founder of the communist party of china and an outstanding leader of the chinese party, people and state. in the name of the indonesian communists and the indonesian revolutionary people, the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia extends to you and through you to the entire chinese communists and all the chinese people its profound condolences.

the death of comrade tung pi-wu is a tremendous loss to us communists and the revolutionary people of all countries. the life of comrade tung pi-wu is one of a great proletarian revolutionary devoted to serving the party, the people and the revolution whole-heartedly, and will always remain to be an example and inspiration for the indonesian communists and the indonesian revolutionary people.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 6, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda held talks on the afternoon of april 6 at the prime minister's office. the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening relations between the two countries and questions of common concern.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, chinese ambassador to iran hao teh-ching, deputy director of the department of western asian and northern african affairs of the foreign ministry cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry liu hua and yao kuang-yi and hua li-ming.

present on the iranian side were foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari, minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi, deputy foreign minister gholam reza tajbakh, deputy minister of economic and financial affairs hassan ali mehran, head of the 7th political department of the foreign ministry hamzeh akhavan, adviser to the prime minister raji, director of the international affairs bureau of the national iranian oil company parviz mina and director general for asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry s. sadrieh.

Iranian Princes, Princess Meet or Fete Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Lin Chia-mei

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 7, 1975)

his royal highness prince of iran gholam reza pahlavi and his wife and his royal highness prince abdor reza pahlavi and his wife separately met vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei on april 7 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

on the same day, her royal highness princess ashraf pahlavi gave a luncheon in honour of vice-premier li hsien-nien and lin chia-mei.

present at the meetings and luncheon were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, chinese ambassador to iran hao te-ching, deputy director of the western asian and northern african affairs department of the foreign ministry cheng yuan-hsing, and deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry liu hua.

Feature Story: Friendship Silk

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 5, 1975)

silk, which helped foster the traditional friendship between the chinese and iranian peoples centuries ago, is promoting the development of friendly relations between the two countries today.

sericulture and silk-making have a long history both in china and iran. last autumn at the invitation of the iranian government, two silk textile technicians left china's silk-weaving centre soochow for the mountainous region of ramiyan in northern iran to help train others in the work.

between the alborz mountains and the caspian sea, there is a beautiful tract of land which, having sufficient rainfall, mild climate and lush mulberry orchards, is not only rich in fish and rice but is also a silk producer. ramiyan is a small town in the region planted out to mulberry orchards of different sizes. this correspondent visited the town when the mulberries were in bud. in the climatic conditions of this area, the silkworm breeding season is from april 10 to the end of june. in response to the government's call to increase silkworm rearing, 1,000 of the 1,300 families in the town are engaged in sericulture and produce 30 to 50 tons of silk per year. many towns women know how to rear silkworms,

spin, reel and weave silk. the coloured silks they produce meet not only their own requirements but are also exported in large quantity.

to develop the silk industry and improve silk weaving techniques, the iranian government started to run a silk textile training class in ramiyan last october. the two chinese silk technicians from soochow, li shih-yuan and chu wan-hsiao, have been working at this training centre.

the first thing the chinese technicians did was to study with the iranian personnel and technicians how improvements in silk weaving techniques could be made. they began by improving the simple implements traditionally used in ramiyan. after visiting a number of factories in tehran they decided to order ten two-purpose looms suited to countryside work since they could be used to weave either cotton or silk. last november, two looms were installed for the training class and teachers and students began to study and learn to operate them.

now, there are 20 students in the training class, all of whom are local women, most of them young. the youngest is only 13 years old.

as there are only two looms for all to train on, the students are divided into groups and take turns on learning to run the machines while others observe carefully. students are diligent and conscientious, exchange experiences and help each other. with the attentive instruction of the chinese technicians, they soon mastered the operation of the new loom. with the use of the new machines, the students have tripled the former production rate when simple implements were in use.

the local government and people have shown much concern for the chinese technicians' work and life. once, li shih-yuan was taken ill on his way back to ramiyan from tehran. the iranian friend accompanying him sent for the doctor, got medicine for him and nursed him with great care. while li shih-yuan was recuperating many local government officials and people showed their concern by visiting him. one night, the electricity supply in ramiyan was interrupted and the chinese technicians were left without light. a neighbour immediately brought them his own gas lamp while he himself used candle light. it is in such cordial surroundings that the chinese technicians are living and working with the iranian people.

today, the people of china and iran have developed new friendly relations in cooperating to improve silk textile techniques, recalling the "silk route" which

in ancient time fostered traditional friendship between the two peoples. as early as in the han dynasty, chinese silk was exported to central and western asia and europe. even today, there is still a place called "the silk bridge" on the "silk route" which spans northern iran. the bridge itself is no longer there but the name still commemorates the old links between the two countries.

"silk route" was not only a commercial route for transiting silk, but a friendship route for the people of china and iran to promote economic and cultural exchanges. a moving story went from mouth to mouth among the iranian people; two persian envoys reached china along the "silk route" and learned to rear silkworms and reel silk there. when they carried chinese silkworm eggs back to iran, they carefully put them in bamboo tubes to protect them from cold on the way. the survival silkworm eggs have since settled down in iran. thanks to the frequent friendly exchanges of the two peoples, ancient chinese patterns of silk textile also had a good impact of persian fine arts.

with the rapid development of friendly relations between china and iran since the two countries established diplomatic relations, the two peoples have practised new cooperation in silkworm rearing and silk textile. such new friendly cooperation has added a new beautiful page to the friendship picture book of the chinese and iranian peoples.

CHINA AND ITALY

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

osvaldo pesce, national secretary of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist), sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china on april 4, expressing deep grief on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the letter reads:

the organization of the communists of italy (m-l) learned with deep grief the news of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, great proletarian revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, eminent leader of the party and state, member of the central committee of the communist party of

china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china. he set a brilliant example of communist fighter for all the marxist-leninists and true revolutionaries.

the brilliant image of comrade tung pi-wu powerfully encourages the whole party, the whole army and the whole chinese people under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung to carry out in unity the basic line for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the organization of the communists of italy (m-l), together with the communist party of china and all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations, are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the flames of struggle against the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, modern revisionism, the monopolist bourgeoisie of italy and all the reactionaries. learning from the revolutionary example of comrade tung pi-wu, the organization of the communists of italy (m-l) will advance bravely for the reconstruction of a revolutionary party which integrates marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought with the concrete reality of our country.

the organization of the communists of italy (m-l) expresses to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china our profound condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the sorrow of the fraternal communist party of china is also ours and the death of comrade tung pi-wu is also our loss, because your struggle is ours.

let us follow the lofty example of the great proletarian revolutionary comrade tung pi-wu exclamation

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Toyama Prefecture Youth Ship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with kokichi nakada, magistrate of toyama prefecture and delegation head of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from toyama prefecture, mikio

takai, deputy head and secretary general of the delegation, and their party.

the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from toyama prefecture arrived in shanghai on april 5. kokichi nakada arrived in peking yesterday.

Japanese Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 7, 1975)

japanese government officials and noted japanese figures from various circles called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those visiting the chinese embassy were chief cabinet secretary ichitaro ide, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono.

calling at the chinese embassy were also hisai hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, kinkazu saionji, seimin miyazaki, torao miyakawa, keheita okazaki, seiichi tagawa, kazutsura kawase, teiji hagiwara, masao shimizu and other prominent social figures.

chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan han dok su and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also called at the embassy to extend condolences.

wreaths were presented by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, the matsuyama ballet troupe, the general association of korean residents in japan and organizations of patriotic chinese residents in japan.

Japanese Academic and Cultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

the japanese academic and cultural delegation led by the well-known sinologist kojiro yoshikawa, honorary professor at kyoto university, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by plane today.

seeing them off at the airport were chai tse-min, president, and yang chi, vice-president, of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture; and noted personalities from chinese scientific and cultural circles chou pei-yuan, chou yi-liang, hsieh ping-hsin, yen wen-ching, li hsi-fan, chang yung-mei and chien jen-yuan, as well as leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and shih huang.

present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife and minister kensuke yanagiya of the japanese embassy in peking.

delegation leader kojiro yoshikawa gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. among the guests were vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference shen yen-ping, president of china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, as well as leading members of departments concerned and noted personalities from scientific and cultural circles wu yu-hsun, chang hsiang-shan, li chi, chu tu-nan, chen hsi-yu, lin li-yun, pei shih-chang, wang yeh-chiu, chao pu-chu, yuan shui-pai, hao jan and lu ying-chung.

while in peking, the japanese guests visited peking university and other institutions of higher learning, factories, hospitals and research institutes of the chinese academy of sciences. they had contacts and held academic discussions with chinese scientific and cultural workers. this promoted their friendship.

the japanese guests also toured the palace museum, the great wall, the summer palace and the hsiangshan (fragrant hill).

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with toshimitsu fukuda, director of the "nishi nihon shinbun" and four other japanese guests.

the japanese guests arrived in china on april 3. while in peking, they called on wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. they visited a factory, a school, scenic spots and places of historical interest. the guests will leave peking tomorrow for other parts of the country.

Japanese Toyama Prefecture Youth Ship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 7, 1975)

the delegation of the "youth ship for japan-china friendship" from toyama prefecture of japan concluded its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for tientsin this evening.

it was given a warm send-off at the dock by yang hsiao-ping, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of local departments concerned and several hundred young people.

the delegation arrived here by the "japan maru" on the morning of april 5 for a friendly visit to china. that evening, it was honoured at a reception given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. at the happy get-together, more than 300 japanese friends from toyama prefecture and young people in various fields of endeavour in shanghai talked about friendship and expressed their determination to fight for an early conclusion of the japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. in their toasts at the reception, feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kokichi nakada, magistrate of toyama prefecture, pointed out that with the joint efforts of the people and youths of china and japan, the road of china-japan friendship paved by the older generation will become broader and broader, the cause of china-japan friendship will develop in depth and the people of the two countries will live in friendship from generation to generation.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, rural people's communes, workers' housing estates and a children's palace, and had discussions with shanghai youths.

a group of young japanese arrived at the chuanchiao people's commune to a warm welcome amid beating of drums and gongs. in the course of the visit, the japanese visitors had friendly conversations with commune cadres, peasants, barefoot doctors, students settled in the commune and students at the peasants' spare-time college. they also called at homes of commune peasants. on their departure, the japanese friends presented the commune with the pennant of the toyama prefecture youth ship delegation as a souvenir.

youngsters at the children's palace in the luwan district showed their affection for the japanese people. several deaf and mute girls who could now speak a few words after treatment, paid their regards to the japanese people with the vocabulary they had just acquired. they presented the japanese friends with the plastic thread flowers they had made. in the past few days the young japanese visitors pinned these flowers on their lapel. they said that they would never forget the profound friendly sentiments of the chinese children for the japanese people.

on the afternoon of april 5, the japanese friends and young people in shanghai planted friendship trees in the hsichiao park. amid warm applause, they planted two budding cherry apple trees by the artificial hill near the panda house. they vied with one another in loosening soil and watering the trees. they wished that flowers of china-japan friendship would blossom in riot.

prior to their departure from shanghai this evening, the visitors attended a performance of songs and dances by the chinese art troupe.

CHINA AND KOREA

On Behalf of President Kim Il Sung, Kim Dong Gyu Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1975)

entrusted by the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung, kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-president of the democratic people's republic of korea, this morning called at the chinese embassy here to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. he placed a wreath.

also calling at the embassy to extend condolences were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea; rim chun chu, secretary of the central people's committee; ryo jang sik, alternative member of the political committee of the c.c.w.p.k. and secretary of the c.c.w.p.k.; ho dam, vice-premier and foreign minister; hwang jang yop and hong gi mun, chairman and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; chung song nam, minister of external economic affairs and kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the c.c.w.p.k.

wreaths were also sent by the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee of the democratic people's republic of korea, the administration council, the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly, the ministry of the people's armed forces, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of external economic affairs, the committee for foreign cultural relations and the central committee of the korea-china friendship association.

ambassador li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were present when the mourners called at the embassy.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries here also came to the chinese embassy to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu and present wreaths.

Korean "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation in Yenan

(NCNA-English Yenan, Apr. 7, 1975)

the korean "rodong sinmun" delegation led by li yong ik, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and editor-in-chief of the paper, arrived in the chinese revolutionary heartland of yenan by air from peking yesterday in the company of leading member of the "people's daily" chen chun after its south china tour.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at the airport by tu chin-chang, deputy secretary of the yenan prefectural committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the yenan prefectural revolutionary committee, and other leading members of local departments concerned.

the delegation visited the former residences of chairman mao and sites of the c.p.c. central committee in yenan: fenghuang hill, yangchialing, the "date orchard", and wangchiaping, and the exhibition on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there. they had a cordial talk with veteran labour hero yang pu-hao of the former shensi-kansu-ningsia border region and discussions with students settled in the tsaoyuan production brigade. the students gave the guests an account of their study of chairman mao's important instruction on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

yesterday evening, the yenan prefectural party committee gave a banquet in honour of the korean comrades-in-arms. in a warm atmosphere, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked of the blood-sealed militant friendship between the chinese and korean parties and the two peoples. after the banquet, the visitors were entertained with a theatrical performance by the yenan art troupe.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao NCPC Goodwill Delegation Visits Shanghai and Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 7, 1975)

the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos with tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak as leader and sanan soutthichak as deputy leader arrived here from nanking by air yesterday, in the company of wang kuan-lan, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the lao delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a rural people's commune and a children's palace and were given warm welcome by the local people.

the distinguished lao guests attended a performance of instrumental music and dances full of national flavour presented by the chinese art troupe.

wang yi-ping gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the distinguished guests. wang yi-ping and tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and laos.

the lao delegation arrived in nanking from taiyuan on april 5. that evening, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

while in nanking, the distinguished guests viewed the yangtze river bridge at nanking and the purple mountain observatory, and visited a radio factory. upon its arrival in and departure from nanking, the lao delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and fang chen, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and President Souphanouvong Mourn Death of Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Apr. 7, 1975)

prince souvanna phouma, prime minister of the provisional national union government of laos, prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and president of the national coalition political council of laos, tiao somsonith, vice-president of privy council and phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and vice-premier and foreign minister today called separately at the chinese embassy here to pay last respects to comrade tung pi-wu.

the national coalition political council of laos and lao patriotic forces presented wreaths.

the mourners include: "a representative of leuam insisiengmay, vice-premier and minister of education, arts, sports and youth of the p.n.u.g., tiao souk vongsack, minister of information, propaganda and tourism, singkapo sikhot chounlamani, minister of communications and public works, mahakou souvannamithy, minister of religious affairs, deuane sounnarath and kham ouane boupha, vice-chairmen of the alliance of patriotic neutralist forces, pheng norind, general secretary of the government, lane pathammavong, general secretary of the council of ministers, soukan villaysane, head of the delegation of the vientiane side to the central joint commission for the implementation of the vientiane agreement, etam singvongsa, deputy chief of general staff of the vientiane troops, tham sayasitsena, general secretary of the military commission of the vientiane side, bounkhong pradichith, mayor of vientiane city, phagna lien pravongviengkham, lao ambassador to china, friendly personages of various strata and representatives of overseas chinese in laos.

wreaths were also presented by the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here and the representative of the overseas chinese in laos.

chinese ambassador kuo ying and other officials of the chinese embassy were present during the visit of the mourners.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese President Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

suleiman franjia, president of the republic of lebanon, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep and sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the news of the passing away of mr. tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i express deep and sincere condolences to your excellency and the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritian Prime Minister's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

seewoosagur ramgoolam, prime minister of mauritius, on april 4 sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing heartfelt sympathies on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

deeply grieved at the sudden demise of comrade tung pi-wu, on behalf of the government and people of mauritius and on my own behalf may i present to your excellency, the government and people of the people's republic of china our heartfelt sympathies. comrade tung will long be remembered as a great socialist who helped so much not only to create the chinese communist party and to establish the people's republic of china but also to enhance the cause of socialism throughout the world.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Premier Cables Thanks to Mexican President

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 6, 1975)

on leaving mexico by plane after a friendly visit, chinese vice-premier chen yung-kuei yesterday sent a telegram of gratitude to mexican president luis echeverria.

his message reads: "please allow me, upon leaving the beautiful and fertile land of mexico, to express once again my heart-felt thanks to you, and through you, to the government and people of mexico.

"the warm and friendly reception accorded us during our visit to mexico gave expression to the deep friendship of the mexican people for the chinese people. we wish for the fraternal mexican people under your leadership, mr. president, one new success after another in the fight to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and to develop the national economy."

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

samora moises machel, president of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo), on april 5 sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learnt with profound grief the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, an outstanding leader of the party and the state, a veteran party member and fighter of the chinese revolution. on behalf of the frelimo, the mozambican transitional government and people, we extend our condolences to the chinese communist party, the government and people of the people's republic of china, and the family of comrade tung pi-wu. comrade tung pi-wu's example offers precious teachings which will guide and encourage the younger generation on their revolutionary march.

with high consideration and fraternal regards.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Officials Express Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Wellington, Apr. 7, 1975)

j. a. walding, new zealand minister of overseas trade and associate minister of foreign affairs, m. norrish, deputy secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china, called at the chinese embassy this afternoon to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to new zealand, leading members of the new zealand-china society, prominent figures of various circles and representatives of overseas chinese also called at the embassy to extend condolences the same day.

in the past few days, the chinese embassy also received messages of condolences sent by friendly personages.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yasser Arafat Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization and general commander of the palestinian revolution forces, on april 5 sent a message to mao tse-tung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learned with deep sorrow the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

for more than fifty years comrade tung pi-wu had made tremendous efforts for the chinese and world

revolutionary cause. his death is a great loss not only to china but also to the revolutionary and progressive movements all over the world.

like the chinese people and their leadership, the palestinian arab people and their leadership the palestine liberation organization feel great sorrow for this distressed news.

please accept, comrades, the sincerest condolences of the palestinian arab people and myself.

CHINA AND POLAND

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of poland has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the central committee of the communist party of poland, the communists, working class and all the working people extend deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese people on the death of such an outstanding revolutionary and statesman who had made meritorious contributions to the chinese people's cause of liberation and the socialist construction of the people's republic of china, and to revolution and socialism all over the world.

since his youth, comrade tung pi-wu had embarked on the road of revolutionary struggle. from the founding of the communist party of china to the last moment of his untiring life, he had, as a member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, always loyally manifested the revolutionary general line of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, and selflessly carried out this line.

comrade tung pi-wu who had devoted his whole life to the cause of revolution and socialism in china and the world passed away. his untiring and selfless

struggle in the service of the people and revolution will live forever in the memory of the great chinese people.

eternal glory to him exclamation

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) sent a letter signed by vilar in peking on april 5 to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the letter reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist), express the deepest condolences to you.

comrade tung pi-wu was one of the founders of the communist party of china and a great proletarian revolutionary leader of the chinese people. his meritorious deeds will live forever in the hearts of communists.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Stops Over in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 6, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, made a stopover here today on his way home from a friendly visit to mexico.

the vice-premier and his entourage were welcomed and seen off at the airport by gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-premier of the government; stefan andrei, alternative member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the rcp; d. tulcus, deputy head of a central committee department of the rcp; and vasile gliga, vice minister of foreign affairs. chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

during his stay in bucharest, vice-premier chen yung-kuei visited new residential areas and cultural institutions in the company of ion moldovan, vice minister of agriculture, food industry and water; and stefan ciurel, vice mayor of the bucharest city.

on the same evening, g. radulescu and s. andrei gave a banquet in honour of vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his entourage. d. tulcus and other romanian officials attended. chinese ambassador li ting-chuan was also present.

on a stopover in montreal, canada yesterday, vice-premier chen yung-kuei was warmly welcomed at the airport by a.j. andrew, representative of the canadian secretary of state for external affairs allan maceachen, and other officials. chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin was also present at the airport. vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his entourage had a sight seeing tour of downtown montreal in the company of a.j. andrew and chang wen-chin.

Romanian Party, Government Leaders Express
Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 7, 1975)

Leading members of the romanian communist party and government this morning called at the chinese embassy here to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among them were: manea manescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and premier of the romanian government; stefan voitec, member of the executive political committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the state council; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive political committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive political committee of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government; iosif uglar, member of the executive political committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; ilie verdet, member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the r.c.p. central committee; stefan andrei, alternate member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the r.c.p. central committee, and nicolae giosan, alternate member of the executive political committee of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the grand national assembly.

on behalf of the central committee of the r.c.p., comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the r.c.p. and president of romania, as well as the state council and government, comrade manescu extended to li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, their deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

calling at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences on tung pi-wu's death also were leading members and representatives of romanian government departments, army, the front of socialist unity, trade unions, the women's council, the union of communist youth and the romanian-chinese friendship association as well as some public enterprises and establishments. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries also went to the embassy to extend their condolences.

ambassador li ting-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were present on these occasions.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

major-general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on the death of comarde tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learnt with great shock the sad news of the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

on behalf of the supreme revolutionary council, government, people of the somali democratic republic and on my own behalf, i wish to extend to your excellencies and through you to the people of china our deep condolences and heartfelt sorrow on this great loss. please convey our deep condolences also to the family and relatives of the late comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Delegation of Spanish Agricultural Ministry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

a five-member delegation of the ministry of agriculture of spain led by vice-minister of agriculture luis garcia de oteyza arrived in peking by plane this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih and other leading members of departments concerned. spanish ambassador to china angel sanz-briz and jaime de ojeda, minister-counsellor of the spanish embassy here, were present.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman and present vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. please accept my sincere condolences. also convey them to his bereaved family.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of mr. tung pi-wu, former acting chairman and present vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of the government and people of sri lanka and on my own behalf i extend to you my deepest sympathies at this sad loss. i would through you also extend my sincere condolences to his bereaved family.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

"Swiss Delegation Participating in Swissair's Inaugural Flight to Peking and Shanghai" Leaves for China

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 6, 1975)

the "swiss delegation participating in swissair's inaugural flight to peking and shanghai" led by willy ritschard, member of the swiss federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power, left zurich this afternoon by the first flight of swissair's plane for a friendly visit to china.

members of the delegation are andre chavanne, president of the swiss council of states and president of the council of state of the canton of geneva; henri schmitt, member of the national council; pierre glasson, president of the council of administration of the federal enterprise of posts, telephone and telegraph and president of the federal commission of air navigation; ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the federal political department; luk keller of the syndicate of swiss firms of world trade and transit trade; and armin baltensweiler, manager of swissair. leaving on the same plane were also georges duplain, manager of the swiss telegraph agency, and correspondents accompanying the delegation.

chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang saw the delegation off at the zurich airport. on april 3, ambassador chen chih-fang gave a banquet in honour of the delegation at the chinese embassy in berne. willy ritschard and other members of the delegation were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Togolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with massenou dodji pedanou, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of togo to china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira Arrives in Kwangchow from Nanking

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 7, 1975)

prime minister hedi nouira of the republic of tunisia, madame nouira and the other distinguished guests accompanying the prime minister on the china tour arrived here from nanking by special plane at noon today in the company of li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

the south china city of kwangchow was bedecked today with colourful bunting which fluttered along the main thoroughfare leading from the airport to the guest house. huge streamers bore slogans of welcome. when prime minister and madame nouira alighted from the plane, people beat drums and gongs or waved bouquets and colourful streamers. gaily dressed young people and children danced to music. they warmly welcomed prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished tunisian guests to kwangchow.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished tunisian guests. vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee li ching-chuan attended the banquet. chang ken-sheng and prime minister hedi nouira made speeches at the banquet. chang ken-sheng said: although china and tunisia are far from each other geographically, we are both developing countries belonging to the third world, and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism links us closely together. that is why we in kwangtung province, like the people in other parts of china, feel that the distinguished tunisian guests of the third world are particularly dear to us.

in his toast, prime minister hedi nouira said: we are to conclude our visit which has been a complete success. the cooperation between our two countries will be much more important, much more greater and fruitful. it is perhaps the most important and invincible force, which is consisted of the developing countries united in their efforts for the same goal -- catching up with industrialized countries, so that they will no longer depend on them and consequently become truly and effectively independent, he added. recalling his visit to chungshan

university this afternoon, the prime minister said the students there not only acquired knowledge theoretically but put it into practice.

upon their departure from nanking this morning, prime minister and madame nouira were seen off at the airport by chairman peng chung and vice-chairman hua lin-sen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, deputy commander tuan huan-ching of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and vice-chairman wang chu-pin of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. the distinguished guests visited the sun yat-sen mausoleum and the ling-ku temple before they left nanking.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Friendship Association President Meets and Fetes American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here on april 5 american friends john service and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; sol adler and pat adler, ma hai-teh and su fei, friends of john service and his wife.

the american friends arrived in peking on april 3 for a friendly visit to china.

American Guests Carl Albert, John Rhodes Leave Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 7, 1975)

carl albert, speaker of the house of representatives of the united states of america, and mrs. albert, john rhodes, republican leader of the house of representatives, and mrs. rhodes, and their party wound up their visit to china and left here by train this morning.

present at the railway station to see the guests off were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese

people's institute of foreign affairs, and wang lan-hsi, leading member of the foreign affairs office of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

carl albert, john rhodes and the other american guests left peking on april 3. they had visited shanghai before coming to kwangchow. during their stay in china, they visited people's communes, factories, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, exhibitions and museums and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and State Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 7, 1975)

le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party (v.n.w.p.); truong chinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and vice-premier of the government; hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the v.n.w.p. and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly this morning called at the chinese embassy here to pay last respects to comrade tung pi-wu before his portrait.

a wreath was sent by the central committee of the v.n.w.p., the standing committee of the national assembly and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with the inscription: "deepest mourning for comrade tung pi-wu, a great friend of the vietnamese people."

also calling at the chinese embassy for paying last respects to comrade tung pi-wu were leading comrades of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the foreign relations board of the v.n.w.p. central committee, the ministries of foreign affairs, national defence, foreign trade, communications and transport and public health, and the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries of the d.r.v.n. government, the hanoi municipal committee of the v.n.w.p., the administrative committee of hanoi, the hanoi municipal committee of the viet nam fatherland front, the viet nam-china friendship association, the viet nam-china friendship agricultural production cooperative and the general union of chinese residents in viet nam.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n. and diplomatic envoys and officials of a number of countries here also came to the chinese embassy to extend condolences.

chinese ambassador fu hao and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present on these occasions.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Leaders of Yemeni National Front Send Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

abdul fattah ismail, secretary general of the national front of the people's democratic republic of yemen, salem robaya ali, deputy secretary general of the national front and chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and ali nasser mohamed, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national front and prime minister of the people's democratic republic of yemen sent on april 5 a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learned with great sorrow the news of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. in our own name, in the name of the presidential council, the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen, we express our grief on the sad event, and, together with the friendly chinese people, our condolences to the deceased.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Assembly President's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1975)

kiro gligorov, president of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on the occasion of the death of comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, please accept the expressions of our deep condolences.

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PURPOSES OF CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius Is for Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Chai Hai (翟海)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory is in the course of effectively giving further impetus to the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and on the basis of the serious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat by the people all over the country, the great significance of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is also more and more deeply revealed.

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a political struggle and ideological struggle in the realm of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. In the whole historical period of socialism, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism is inevitable, and the protracted class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is bound to be reflected politically and ideologically. Furthermore, since socialist society is just born out of capitalist society, it inevitably bears many traces of the old society. These traces of the old society provide not only the soil for the bourgeoisie to carry out restoration activities, but also the hotbed for breeding new bourgeois elements. If these material and spiritual traces of the old society were not gradually weeded out and the bourgeois right were not restricted, capitalism and the bourgeoisie would develop faster. Consequently, for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat from the aspects of the economic base and the superstructure.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has deepened our understanding of the laws and characteristics of class struggle in the socialist period, made us see that there is at all times the danger of capitalist restoration in the historical period of socialism, and enabled us to gradually comprehend that only by relying on the theory and practice of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat can we guard against capitalist restoration. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is the continuation and deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It has given impetus to the exercise of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and the implementation of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to each basic-level unit on all fronts. The numerous socialist new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have effectively pounded against the old traditional concepts and the bourgeois right.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius links up the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line with the criticism of the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It links up the study of the actual class struggle with the study and summing up of the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole. This is essential to the struggle for combating and preventing revisionism carried out in accordance with the concrete conditions of the social history of China. The practice of the struggle for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has fully shown that in order to criticize revisionism, we not only must settle accounts with its class origin, but also must thoroughly settle accounts with its ideological origin and social and historical origin. Historical experience shows that all those practicing revisionism in China have to pray humbly to the dead soul of Confucius and to look for, from the garbage pile of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, ideological weapons to resist Marxism and oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proltariat. The principle of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," the "theory of heavenly mandate" of idealist transcendentalism, the "theory of innate genius" of the idealist conception of hisory, the reactionary philosophy of how to conduct oneself in life, etc., advocated by Lin Piao all originate from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This characteristic will still be manifested in the future struggle. Consequently, we must seriously and properly study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and use this theory to guide the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is also a universal movement for the study of Marxism. The study of Marxism through struggle is our basic method. In the history of our Party, the struggle against opportunism is always linked up together with the popular Marxist education movement. Therefore, through each struggle against opportunism, the level of Marxist theory of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country is also greatly raised by another step. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, with the broad masses assiduously studying works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings

and seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, history, and the present state of affairs, the style of linking up the study of Marxist theory with reality as advocated by Chairman Mao has been vigorously developed. This is of tremendous significance to the struggle for combating and preventing revisionism which we will still have to persevere in for a long time to come. This is because only when we have truly mastered the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method through linking up theory and practice can we distinguish what is Marxism, what is revisionism, what is correct and what is wrong. Only thus can we effectively resist corruption by the bourgeoisie and the old traditional concepts and further raise our consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Naturally, the study of Marxism is likewise a protracted task. Although we have scored great achievements in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the deepening of the struggle requires us to make still greater efforts in order to learn well and have a good grasp of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in conjunction with the reality of the Chinese revolution.

The contingent of theorists with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay emerging in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is constantly growing and progressing. This is a new thing emerging in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Without an immense contingent of Marxist theorists, the revolutionary cause of the proletariat would not be consolidated to the fullest extent. We must recognize the protracted and formidable nature of the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism on the theoretical front. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must in the stormy class struggle and two-line struggle strive to make this new force on the theoretical front grow further in strength, fight together with the ranks of professional theorists and win still greater victories in the opposition to and prevention of revisionism.

Chairman Mao teaches us that the struggle of the proletariat for the transformation of the world includes "the transformation of the objective world as well as the transformation of its own subjective world." The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has criticized revisionism, mopped up all the mire of the exploiting classes and also given impetus to the proletariat and the broad masses in making a rupture with the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes and in transforming their world outlook. The transformation of the world outlook is a most important aspect in combating and guarding against revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably attempt to use, through various channels, the bourgeois ideology and the old traditional concepts--especially the idea of bourgeois right--to corrupt the working class, in a vain attempt to disrupt our ranks and distintegrate the socialist economic base. Should our comrades lower their guard against this, they would run the danger of being swept off their feet by these gusts of evil winds.

The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are doctrines for restoration, regression and national betrayal. They could serve the feudal landlord class as well as the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of people like Lin Piao. They can also serve a few people who desire to make use of the bourgeois right to develop capitalism. Furthermore, because the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have been used by the reactionaries of the exploiting classes of all ages as the dominant ideology of the dictatorship of their reactionary classes, they have become the obdurate traditional prejudices for binding people ideologically. The existence of such old traditions and old prejudices is also a cause of why the revisionists like Lin Piao make use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their ideological weapon to serve their conspiracy for restoration. One important aim of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is to accelerate the radical rupture made by the millions of the working masses with the traditional concepts of the system of private ownership for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionism seeks to make use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to carry out restoration activities. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has precisely seized hold of this reactionary essence to make a penetrating and thorough criticism of it politically and ideologically, so as to sweep away the soil breeding revisionism. The great leader Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has pointed out the tremendous importance in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is of tremendous practical significance and far-reaching historical significance to our struggle for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has also further pointed out the orientation for the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In compliance with Chairman Mao's important instruction and his instruction on integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, we must seriously learn well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, more consciously implement the basic line and various policies of the Party, and carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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EMPIRICISM

Overcome Empiricism and Study Marxism

- criticism of Lin Piao's reactionary fallacy that Marxism "is too far away from us"

by

Wu Ch'i-wen (武齐文) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 13, 1975)

The important directive recently made by our great leader Chairman Mao concerning the question of theory has once again called upon us to "read more Marxist-Leninist books." This has a great bearing on our properly studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying out well revolutionary work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Lin Piao, the agent of the landlord and bourgeois classes hidden within our Party, had all along frantically opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, spread the theory that Marxism "is out of date," and talked nonsense saying that Marxism "is too far away from us" and "cannot be understood." We must thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's slanders.

"Marxism-Leninism is born out of objective reality and has again been verified in objective reality as the most accurate, most scientific and most revolutionary doctrine." It is a strong ideological weapon for the proletariat and the working people to strive for complete liberation, the guiding light for us to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and eventually realize the great ideal of communism, and the theoretical foundation of the guiding thought of our Party. In order to sabotage the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all the new and old opportunists in history made no scruple of using all kinds of base tricks to castrate and distort Marxism, and to attack and slander Marxism. The theory that Marxism "is out of date" vigorously spread by Lin Piao is a trick customarily used by all new and old revisionists. Bernstein, the revisionist ringleader of the Second International talked nonsense saying that the world had already ushered in the "era with capitalism peacefully growing into socialism" and that Marxism was "outdated." He openly suggested that it was necessary to "revise" the basic principles of Marxism. The modern revisionists such as Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their ilk also frantically attacked Marxism-Leninism as "outdated" and created public opinion for the all-round restoration of capitalism and the exercise of fascist dictatorship in Soviet Union. Lin Piao's malicious intention in attacking Marxism-Leninism as "outdated" was completely the same as theirs.

Speaking of "too far away from us," the decadent, mildewed and rotton doctrines of Confucius and Mencius of over 2,000 years ago are far away enough from us. However, Lin Piao did not feel that it was

"outdated" or rejected it as "too far away." Instead, he took the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as canon and regarded them as treasure. He looked for chapters and sentences and personally copied and vigorously advocated them. If it is said that the Marxist-Leninist books "cannot be understood," then the Four Books (the Great Learning, the Doctrine of the Mean, the Analects and the Book of Mencius) and the Five Classics (Books of Changes, Book of Odes, Book of History, Book of Rites and Spring and Autumn Annals)with pages filled with pedantries are also obscure and incomprehensive enough. Why did Lin Piao still require his son Lin Li-kuo to arduously study the old books with Confucius' vigor "in studying so hard that the leather thongs binding the bamboo strips wore out three times"? It can thus be seen that in order to practice revisionism and secessionism and plots and conspiracies, Lin Piao and his ilk inevitably had to draw help from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which are the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline to resist Marxism-Leninism. They were afraid that once the broad masses of the people and cadres grasped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and the telescope and microscope in the political field, their sham Marxism would be laid bare, their line for restoring capitalism could not be pushed through and their counter-revolutionary plots also could not succeed. If people do not study Marxism and cannot clearly distinguish what is materialism, what is idealism, what is proletarian ideology, what is bourgeois ideology, what is socialism, what is capitalism, what is the correct line and what is the erroneous line, people like Lin Piao can make use of this weakness in some of our comrades to practice revisionism under the flagsign of Marxism.

Back in 1959, Chairman Mao pointed out, "At present, the main danger is empiricism." The empiricists keep to narrow and partial experiences and neglect the guiding role of Marxism to revolutionary practice. They do not seriously read Marxist-Leninist books or grasp the revolutionary theory, but are pleased with their limited achievement and partial view and are intoxicated with narrow and unprincipled realism and their muddled routinism which has no future. They are unable to put forth the key link in work or to grasp the key points, and politically and ideologically, it is easy for them to become captives to revisionism. The experience of the two-line struggle within the Party tells us that in order to change the Party's Marxist line, people like Lin Piao invariably devise a thousand and one ways to hinder the people from studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought so as to help them create confusion theoretically. If some comrades do not overcome empiricism or study revolutionary theory, they cannot distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and when the revisionist trend of thought emerges, they may even be deceived because they are unable to distinguish it theoretically. We must fully recognize the danger of empiricism ideologically and politically.

In the course of leading the protracted struggle of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao has consistently taught our whole Party to seriously study the Marxist theory. In 1959, in light of the ultra-Right opportunist line of the Peng Te-huai anti-Party clique, Chairman Mao called upon the comrades of the whole Party to study philosophy and political economy.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, in light of Lin Piao's criminal activities in practicing revisionism, secessionism and plots and conspiracies, Chairman Mao has again given a series of important directives on the study of works by Marx and Lenin and emphasized that the cadres at the higher and middle levels of the Party and the members of the Party Central Committee "should all seriously read books and study to a different extent and have a good grasp of Marxism." Recently, Chairman Mao has once again emphatically pointed out that "it is necessary to read more Marxist-Leninist books." This is a major matter bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"We need Marxism in our struggle." Great victories have already been won in the socialist revolution in our country, but class struggle will still go on for a long time. The old exploiting classes have been overthrown but not yet wiped out. The foundation of the old system has not yet been thoroughly cleared away and on this site, there is still a possibility for a new bourgeoisie to arise. The bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been destroyed but the soil for engendering revisionism is still there. In short, class struggle is protracted and so is the two-line struggle within the Party. We must thoroughly criticize the various fallacies spread by people like Lin Piao concerning the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. At present, it is necessary to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and seriously read books around this instruction. It is necessary to strive to clarify the qustion of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory with practice. It is necessary to thoroughly understand why it is essential and how to gradually diminish and eventually wipe out the soil and conditions breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism. It is necessary to be able to opportunely recognize people like Lin Piao when they emerge or are in the course of emerging. We must consciously remold our world outlook, get rid of non-proletarian ideas and practice, carry forward the glorious tradition of our Party and maintain and carry forward the same revolutionary spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war. We must break away from the shackles of the old traditional concepts, resolutely resist the influence of bourgeois ideas and corruption by the bourgeois style of life, vigorously support the socialist new things and resolutely carry the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

Self-Exposure of the Ugly Soul of the Exploiting Classes

- Criticism of the view that "egoism with multiple desires is a law" advocated by Lin Piao

by

Wu Hsüeh-pin (吴学斌) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1975)

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao frantically opposed our criticism of the concept of bourgeois right and of the reactionary ideas of all the exploiting classes, vigorously advocated the reactionary fallacy that "egoism with multiple desires is a law," and vainly attempted to use the decadent ideology of the exploiting classes throughout the ages to corrupt the proletariat and the revolutionary masses, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

What is called "egoism with multiple desires is a law" is entirely a refurbished version of "if a man takes no thought of himself, the gods will destroy him" as well as a confession of the ugly soul of the exploiting classes. If this is described as a "law," it is purely the "law" of the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes and is absolutely not the "law" of the proletariat. The real nature of the exploiting classes is marked by profit-grabbing and "everything for myself." The human relationship of the exploiting classes is an undisguised monetary relationship and a relationship of personal interests. All elements of the exploiting classes are extreme egoists. They cheat and deceive one another, fight with one another for power, devise a thousand and one ways to exploit the people, and amass wealth by fair means or foul to fill up the gulf of greed which can never be filled. As Engels had pointed out, "To the bourgeoisie, everything in the world exists for money and they themselves are no exception, because they live precisely for obtaining money. They know of no happiness other than amassing a great fortune quickly and know of no grief other than the loss of money." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 564) This is an exquisite portrayal of the bourgeoisie characterized by "egoism with multiple desires," including the newly born handful of bourgeois elements in socialist society.

Contrary to the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, the proletariat is the most just and selfless revolutionary class and it represents the interests of the masses of working people on the widest scale. Its historical mission is to liberate the entire mankind and realize communism. Devotion to the revolution and everything for the people constitute the world outlook of us proletariat and are the greatest happiness of us revolutionary fighters. This way of thinking and "egoism with multiple desire" exclude each other like water and fire. In the past years of revolutionary wars, numerous revolutionary comrades risked their lives and fought heroically for the liberation of the people and

many people gloriously laid down their lives. In their minds, is there any "egoism" "with multiple desires"? In the socialist revolution and socialist construction of today, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought has brought up group after group of communist fighters like Lei Fang, Chiao Yü-lu and Ironman Wang. They fear neither hardship nor death and seek neither fame nor gain, but think only of socialism, with the only goal directed toward communism. They work for the Party with fear and caution and wholeheartedly serve the people. Can it be said that there is any shadow of "egoism with multiple desires" in them? Lin Piao talked nonsense saying that "egoism with multiple desires is a law." This is the biggest insult to the proletariat and the revolutionary fighters!

In socialist society, there is unavoidably still the bourgeois right. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique despicably made use of the bourgeois right to attack the Party and the people, publicized the view that "egoism with multiple desires is a law" to create the theoretical basis for pushing their revisionist line based on "material incentives" and "bonus in command," in a vain attempt to use the profit-grabbing idea of the exploiting classes to corrupt the working people, and induce the working people to forget class struggle and the two-line struggle, forget the great and far-reaching ideal of communism, abandon the basic interests of the revolution and go after personal interests, so as to enable their ilk to restore capitalism. Therefore, the bourgeois right must be "restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat" and it is necessary to "create conditions which make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again" step by step. We must read more Marxist-Leninist books, constantly criticize the bourgeois world outlook and the idea of bourgeois right, consciously make the most radical rupture with the old traditional concepts, carry forward the spirit of wholly and thoroughly serving the people, and "carry the revolutionary work through to the end."

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Students from the Commune Must Still Go Back to the Commune

by

CCP Laiyang Agricultural School Committee, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 11, 1975)

By actively studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and studying the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College in running school, the teachers and students of our school have further understood the necessity of transforming the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and they are determined to implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the revolution in education and maintain the orientation of running the school on the principle of sending students from the commune back to the commune.

Our school was founded in 1951. At present, it is operating four special courses in agricultural science, orchard and forestry, veterinary science and agricultural machinery with 1,247 students. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "the period of schooling should be shortened, and education should be revolutionized," while striving to run well popular classes with a two-year course and short-term classes, we at the same time started in 1968 a one-year "from the commune back to the commune" course from which 3,024 students have graduated in succession. After their return to their respective communes and production brigades, they have become a backbone force for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," and played an active part in the struggle for deepening the development of socialist revolution and construction in the countryside and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Face the Countryside, From the Commune Back to the Commune

In 1967, we guided the whole body of teaching staff to study seriously the instructions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education, experiences and lessons drawn from history, closely link themselves with the reality of their school itself, and deeply criticize the revisionist line in education. We organized the teaching staff to go to more than 120 communes and production brigades in twelve counties (municipalities) of Yent'ao prefecture to conduct investigations and studies and to listen extensively to the views of the basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the countryside. Many of the local basic-level cadres and lower-middle peasants had sharply criticized the line of the old agricultural school in running school pointing out: In the past, the old agricultural school never communicate with us, and the longer the students studied the farther they were from us. It would be better if this kind of school were not run at all!" The broad masses of

poor and lower-middle peasants urgently needed a new kind of agricultural school which could serve the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. The system of schooling should not be long, and the students should be selected and sent by the communes and production brigades and upon their graduation, they should be sent back to the communes and production brigades. Everybody felt that the criticism and suggestion of the poor and lower-middle peasants were to the point, and the new type of socialist agricultural school should firmly and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and train "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture." Upon their graduation, the students should be able to take root in the countryside to make revolution and adhere to the socialist road and they should dare to struggle against the capitalist tendencies. At the same time, they should have some cultural snd scientific knowledge and be able to solve problems in the practice of production, thus giving impetus to the development of local agricultural production. On the basis of unified understanding, everybody called for starting a one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune. It was decided to start enrolling students in the spring of 1968, and the students selected and recommended by the communes and production brigades were admitted after they gave their consent and were approved by the county and re-examined by the school.

For more than six years, the one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune forged ahead in the struggle against the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and in the struggle against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which despised the peasants and physical labor. Some people always detested this new thing and they said, "Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the agricultural school adopted the three-year course and the students are allocated by the state. Now, this has changed into the one-year course with students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune. Things are getting worse every year." Some people in society also said, "If graduates from the agricultural school have to become farmers, who is going to attend it?" However, the one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune is in conformty with the demand of the socialist economic base in the countryside at the present stage--"ownership by the production team as the basic form in the three-level system of ownership, and the moment it appeared it was enthusiastically supported and energetically backed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune and production team cadres. After the notice of enrollment reached the communes and production brigades, the Party organizations of the communes and production brigades and the poor and lower-middle peasants all dealt with the matter seriously. They made repeated appraisals and selections, and sent those fine young people with junior middle school cultural standard and above and over two years of experience in labor practice who were high in line awareness and good in political thinking to the agricultural school for training.

How To Train Worker-Peasant Students from the Commune To Be Sent Back to the Commune

The worker-peasant students from the commune to be sent back to the commune are entrusted by the poor and lower-middle peasants of their own communes and production brigades to study problems urgently await solution in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. As their objective is well defined and their task is specific, they show abundant zeal in their studies. However, how should they be trained? This is a question the poor and lower-middle peasants are most concerned with.

(1) Take the basic line of the Party as the key link, use class struggle as the main course and place the ideological transformation of the students above all else.

Strengthen political and ideological education for the worker-peasant students and strive to bring up trained personnel for serving proletarian politics and the socialist economic base in the countryside. Some comrades used to think, "Since the students come from among the workers and peasants, they have the right roots, strong stalks and red flowers, and what they lack is vocational theory and technique." Some students were also of the view: "We have come to the school for vocational knowledge. We can catch up with politics on our return." In the light of such ideas, we grasped the fundamental question of "for whom," and with the basic line of the Party as the key link, we energetically conducted education in the ideological and political line for the students so that they could embrace the thinking of "loving agriculture passionately, taking roots in the countryside and devoting their whole life to making revolution in the countryside." We also started three political courses on "The History of the CCP," "Marxist Philosophy" and "Rural Commune Management" for the one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune. We guided the students, in the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings and to raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. More than ten students including Pi Chien-hsien of the class of '72, overcame the idea of "born red," and organized of their own accord a Marxist-Leninist theory study group. Besides seriously studying the relevant writings of Chairman Mao, they also studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin, and with reference to the question of general and specific policies for the management of the collective economy of the people's commune, they raised their understanding of the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. They said with deep understanding, "Only by reading and studying seriously could we truly understand and consciously implement the basic line and policies of the Party, adhere to the socialist orientation and carry the socialist revolution in the countryside through to the end."

(2) Maintain unity of theory and practice and establish the new system of three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research with production as the foundation.

In organizing teaching, based on the demand for the development of agricultural production in Yent'ai prefecture and the characteristics of the one-year course for student drawn from and to be sent back to the commune, we have adopted the teaching methods of planting "three kinds of fields" (high-yield field, experimental field and seed field) in the schools, building bases in communes and production brigades and returning to production brigades to carry out experiments, thus closely linking up school teaching with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

Planting "three kinds of fields" in the school is a mode for implementing the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research during the students' study period at school. In the past few years, the teachers and students went hand in hand with the workers at the base in the school and adopted the method of making rational arrangements and coordination by conducting vocational courses first and basic courses, basic vocational courses and vocational courses at the same time, and by conducting teaching on the one hand and production and scientific experiment on the other. For example, the "three kinds of fields" for wheat of the special course in agronomy went through the whole process of drawing up a target for planting, seeding, field management, keeping of log, harvesting and summing up, and combined work, learning, scientific research and systematic study side by side in a planned manner to fulfill the tasks of conducting teaching and scientific research in wheat physiology, soil and fertilizer, cultivation, seed selection and breeding, prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests and other scientific experiments. In this way, we basically broke away from the old teaching system and set up the three-in-one combination new system of teaching, production and scientific research with production as the foundation.

In the past few years, we have also, through curricular reform, introduced the method of teaching by stages to make a systematic summing up of things in the end in the order of production seasons and with relatively concentrated content and by means of integrating production with the reality of scientific research. In this way, we can integrate the production seasons with teaching, teach basic theory as well as the technique of cultivation, management, and make the students learn theory as well as organize them to take part in productive labor and scientific research, thus tempering and training their capacity for analyzing and solving problems.

The building of bases in communes and production brigades is yet another mode of our school in running the school with open doors. Although the planting of "three kinds of fields" in the school has played a better role in integrating teaching, production and scientific research, it still cannot completely break away from the practice of "three separations" in teaching. Because of this, in accordance with the characteristics of the four special courses and the demand for training, we have selected in succession 39 representative advanced communes and production brigades, 16 veterinarian centers, six factories and one forestry farm from all over Yent'ai prefecture to form links with the school, and also invited workers

and peasants to act as part-time teachers. The teachers and students spend two months each year in these linked-up units to conduct teaching and to learn their advanced ideas and high-yield experience. For the sake of solving the question of transforming more low-yield areas into high-yield ones, we have since 1969 also selected for each special course from one to two production brigades near the school that can represent the average level of the Yent'ai profecture and in which the leading bodies are stronger and the cadres and masses have a more pressing need for scientific technique as another kind of teaching base outside the school. Teachers are regularly stationed there and part-time instructors are also engaged. Apart from regularly going there to conduct teaching, production and scientific research activities, the teachers and students also run short-term training classes for training a backbone technical force for the communes and production brigades.

The practice of sending back the students to their production teams is an effective mode of teaching for consolidating "from the commune and back to the commune." The method of the special course in agronomy of our school is that in the first year, the greater part of the first half of the year is spent in planting "three kinds of fields" in the school. In the second half of the year, the students return twice to their own production brigades for one month of practice on each occasion. They return to the production teams at the end of July for half a month to grasp the prevention and control plant diseases and insect pests affecting the autumn crops as well as pollination in seed fields and field management. At the end of September, they return to their own production teams for half a month to take part in autumn harvesting and planting, collect experimental data and sum up the experience of bumper harvest and grasp the seeding of the "three kinds of fields" for wheat. They bring the advanced production experience and fruits of scientific technique acquired back to their own communes or production brigades for popularization. Last year, around the task of autumn seeding, they had run more than 190 short-term training classes and trained more than 2,100 backbone technical personnel for the production teams. When the poor and lower-middle peasants saw the behavior of the home-returning students in practice, they said delightedly, "This is the correct way for running the school."

A New Force for "Learning from Tachai in Agriculture"

Up to 1974, five classes of students had already graduated from the one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune operated by our school. Upon their graduation, the students of each class all gladly returned to their own communes and production brigades to serve with wholehearted eagerness the building of a socialist new countryside and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In 1973, we had in succession conducted investigations in 251 communes of the 16 counties (municipalities) throughout the prefecture. According to incomplete statistics, of the 1,356 students graduating from the one-year course from 1969 to 1972, 956 or 68.5 percent of them have become technicians and members of scientific experiment teams in communes, factories, centers and production brigades, and 317 or 23.2 percent of them have taken up work

as leading cadres and teachers in communes and production brigades. More than 90 percent of them have brought their hardcore role into play in the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture."

The students trained by the agricultural school possess two outstanding characteristics. One is that they love agriculture passionately and desire to take root in the countryside. With a mind bent on serving the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, they have become activists in carrying out the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. When Chia Kuei-t'ien graduated in 1971, no sooner he got back to the Houlu production brigade under the Hsiyu commune in I county, he received a letter from a relative in the Northeast asking him to go there to work in a factory. Some people advised him to go there. But Chia Kuei-t'ien resolutely replied, "I can never make myself unworthy of the training of the Party and the trust of the poor and lower-middle peasants. I have made up my mind to take root and work all my life in the countryside." When the Party branch assigned him to the relatively backward No. 8 production team, to serve as deputy leader, he patiently helped the leader overcome the idea of "laying down the load." Unite as one and with the basic line of the Party as the key link, he actively developed the mass movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," thus bringing faster transformation to the outlook of No. 8 production team. In January 1972, Chia Kuei-t'ien gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Another salient characteristic of the students trained by the agricultural school is that they understand theory, are good at practice and have a certain ability to analyze and solve problems. Upon their return to the countryside they are able to apply the scientific knowledge they have acquired to develop production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. Upon graduation from our school in 1969, Lin Yün-lien of the Aochüehshih production brigade under the Aoshan commune in Mo county returned to his production team to serve as leader of the political team for the scientific experiment team. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, he not only actively set the pace in leading the masses to take part in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, but also led the scientific experiment team in actively carrying out scientific experiment. In the past few years, the superior strains of wheat, maize, sweet potatoes and groundnuts propagated by the scientific experiment team not only satisfied the demand of the production team, but were also popularized throughout the county. Li Ai-ch'ang, secretary to the Party branch of the production brigade, said, "The agricultural school has helped us train good staff officers for scientific farming."

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Through several years of practice, we have realized that the implementation of the policy of from the commune and back to the commune for the students corresponds to the need for the development of the collective economy of the people's commune in the countryside as well as the daily growing demand for culture and technique in the countryside. It helps diminish the three major differences, train successors to the

revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the three great revolutionary movements and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a new thing with strong vitality. Over the past few years, although we have accumulated some experience in the proper operation of the one-year course for students drawn from and to be sent back to the commune, after studying the experience of the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College, we realize that there is still a very big gap to close. Henceforth, we must study more thoroughly the expositions by Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat so that school education can better serve the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and make contributions to consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

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EDUCATION FOR ETHNIC GROUPS

Education Grows Apace Among Small Ethnic Group

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 8, 1975)

the chino people, totally deprived of the right to education in old china, have set up primary schools in most of their villages. their first generation of college graduates are already working at various posts.

one of the smallest ethnic groups in china, the chinos live in compact community along the border of the dense forests in hsishuang panna in southwest china's yunnan province. ruthless persecution by the kuomintang reactionaries confined them to primeval forests for centuries. kept in a state of primitive backwardness, they used the "slash and burn" method in farming and kept records by tying knots and carving signs on wood.

since the founding of new china, the chino people have enjoyed complete political equality with the people of other nationalities in the country. the people's government sent them teachers and facilities to set up schools. the first primary schools were built in the chino mountains in 1957.

cultural and educational undertakings have been expanded in the great proletarian cultural revolution. primary schools were established in 37 of the 40 villages. with state aid, the people in many villages built schools by themselves. in a mountain village of a production brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants, old and young, men and women all lent a hand in levelling the ground and building classrooms and completed a primary school in a short time. all school-age children were enrolled. a middle school was set up at the seat of the chinoloke people's commune, political center of the chinos.

tuition is free for all chino students. the government appropriates funds to the schools and sends in teaching apparatus every year.

the party and government also make a point of training teachers from among the chino people. now 58 per cent of those on the faculty of schools run for chinos are from this ethnic group. with profound class feelings, they work vigorously for the expansion of minority education.

in the past few years, more than 300 primary and junior middle school leavers have been sent to the county seat for senior middle school education or to be trained as teachers or technicians. last year, a

group of educated young people were selected for enrolment at colleges in kunming, capital of yunnan province, and elsewhere in the country.

last september, the chinos' first generation of college graduates returned to their native villages to take part in socialist construction. many educated young people have settled in their own villages and are acting as a backbone force in building up a socialist new mountain area. they work as cadres in production teams, tractor drivers or bookkeepers.

DIAGONAL ROLLING

Steel Engineering Institute Succeeds in Diagonal Rolling

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

teachers and students of the peking iron and steel engineering institute have made steel balls, bearing rollers and a number of other products by a diagonal rolling process. they achieved this through repeated experiments on the principle of combining their studies with production and scientific research. during the effort, they secured the cooperation of the peking bearings plant, the hantan iron and steel plant, the paotou iron and steel company and several other industrial enterprises.

diagonal rolling is a non-cutting or less-cutting metal shaping process. compared with cutting, casting and forging, it raises efficiency, consumes less metal materials, improves quality and saves manpower. it requires less equipment and investment and thus lowers the cost.

various products, spare parts and billets are turned out directly by this process. the technique is important for china to make more and better shaped metal products in the interest of her socialist construction. it also provides a new method to get greater, faster, better and more economical results in machining.

diagonal rolling was first proposed as a research item in the great leap forward year of 1958 by several young teachers of the metallurgical equipment section of the peking iron and steel engineering institute. they designed a diagonal rolling mill and built it by indigenous methods in a few months, and trial-made

steel balls, bearing rollers and other products in cooperation with factories. however, their effort was held in check by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, whose followers branded it as "wrong in orientation".

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, teachers and students of the peking iron and steel engineering institute have criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, deepened the proletarian revolution in education and persistently placed scientific research at the service of proletarian politics and of the workers, peasants and soldiers and combined it with productive labour. this laid the basis for fresh developments in diagonal rolling.

the teachers and students went to factories in peking, hantan, paotou and other cities where they took part in physical labour and learned from the workers and technicians. with the help of the latter, they solved key problems, designed and built a large steel ball diagonal rolling mill suited to china's needs, and started making steel balls and bearing rollers. diagonal rolling, first used to turn out billets and products of simple sections such as balls and cylinders, was later extended to the processing of precision products and spare parts of complicated sections for special use.

by their successful adoption of this new technique, the teachers and students applied the results of their research and enriched the content of the courses in metallurgical equipment. this helps them to carry out in a better way the principle of making education serve proletarian politics and combining it with productive labour.

AFFORESTATION

Mass Spring Afforestation in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 8, 1975)

the tibet autonomous region is carrying out a large-scale tree-planting drive this spring. according to incomplete statistics, seven million trees were planted in loka area and lhasa city by march 20, surpassing the total number planted in the whole region last year.

the masses of emancipated peasants and herdsmen who had good harvests many years in a row are determined to make more contributions on the forestry front. mass afforestation has been in full swing in the region since spring set in. in lhasa, more than 5,000 people, including workers and staff members, fighters and commanders of the people's liberation army, residents and students, covered 11 hectares of sandy waste west of the city with 50,000 trees in three days in the teeth of sandstorms and severe cold. government cadres and workers of factories and mines in loka area planted 90,000 trees along the yalu tsangpo river in five days, equalizing the total number planted in the past four years in the area.

one thousand seven hundred cadres and commune members in chushul county, carrying bedrolls, saplings and tools with them, pitched camps along the lhasa river and completed the tree-planting task ahead of time.

all-round plans integrating tree-planting with farm capital construction were mapped out in various places of the region according to local conditions so as to provide more favourable conditions for developing production. in konka, naetung and tranang counties along the yalu tsangpo river, tree-belts were built on the banks to protect farmland in the riverine communes and production brigades. the jihtso commune in nymu county built more than 50 hectares of garden-like plots last winter and planted trees along roads and ditches this spring.

many communes and production brigades in the region pay great attention to setting up sapling nurseries. konka and chushul counties have built sapling nurseries with a combined area of eight hectares. all production brigades in the tehching commune in tatse county have their own sapling nurseries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Officials and Friends Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 7, 1975)

afghan officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy in afghanistan today to express sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

they were: mohammad naim, leader of the republic; dr. mohammad hassan sharq, deputy prime minister; dr. abdul majid, minister of justice; dr. abdul qayoum, minister of education; abdul rahim navin, minister of information and culture; ghulam jailani bakhtary, minister of agriculture and irrigation; mohammed khan jalalar, minister of commerce; sayed wahid abdullah, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; and general abdul karim mostaghni, chief of general staff of the afghan armed forces.

sultan mohmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association, and some 100 friends of china from all walks of life also called at the chinese embassy to offer their condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to afghanistan also went to the chinese embassy to offer sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Party, Government Leaders Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 7, 1975)

albanian leading members, on behalf of the albanian people, the central committee of the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers, called at the chinese embassy here this morning to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee

of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

among them were haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly; hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and secretary of the party central committee; adil carcani, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; rita marko, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions; and foreign minister nesti nase.

among those who called at the embassy to express their condolences on tung pi-wu's death were also representatives of ministries, the people's army, mass organisations and tirana party and government organs.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to albania also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

chinese ambassador to albanian liu chen-hua and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were present on these occasions.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumedienne Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria, has sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

learning with sorrow of the demise of vice-chairman tung pi-wu, i, on behalf of the algerian government and people and in my own name, extend to you our most sincere condolences and convey through you our deep sympathies to your government and the members of the bereaved family. at this sad moment, i would like to assure you that we will deep in memory this great son, fighter and outstanding statesman of the chinese people. he devoted all his life to the glorious chinese revolution and to the victory of the cause of freedom and justice in the world.

Algerian Officials Mourn Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Algiers, Apr. 7, 1975)

tedjini kouider, plenipotentiary minister of the algerian ministry of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today on behalf of minister of foreign affairs abdelaziaz bouteflika to express condolences on comrade tung pi-wu's death.

departmental chief of the same ministry haffat and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also went to the chinese embassy to show their sympathy.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of Australia (M-L) Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

e.f. hill, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), sent a message on april 7 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

"please accept our deepest sympathy on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, outstanding veteran communist and a foundation member of the great communist party of china."

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Vienna, Apr. 8, 1975)

president of the austrian national council anton benya, president of the federal council georg schreiner and vice-director of the presidential office wilhelm korab representing president of the republic rudolf kirchschlaeger called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other austrian government officials who visited the chinese embassy to mourn over the death of comrade tung

pi-wu were: deputy secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs ludwig steiner; director of the office of the ministry of defence raimund truxa representing defence minister karl luetgendorf; departmental director leo koevesi representing minister of education fred sinowatz and minister of science and research mrs. hertha firnberg; and departmental director hans krenn representing the ministry of social affairs and the ministry of health and environment.

responsible member of the austrian revolutionary workers' association (marxist-leninist) alfred jocha also visited the chinese embassy to express condolences.

foreign policy spokesman of the austrian people's party franz karasek, vienna state chairman of the people's party franz bauer, vice-chairman of the austrian research institute on china franz madl and other friendly personages as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to austria and ranking officials of the united nations industrial development organization also called at the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Peking Reception Celebrates Opening of Belgian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the opening of the belgian industrial exhibition in peking.

among the guests at the reception were prince albert and the belgian government economic delegation the prince is leading, belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and his wife, and the belgian industrial exhibition delegation led by fernand de coene.

present were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, chairman wang yao-ting of the host council, vice-minister sun yu-yu of the first ministry of machine-building and vice-chairman wang lei of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Belgian Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

a belgian industrial exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre this morning.

it was the first large-scale industrial exhibition belgium has held in china since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. major exhibits range from machine tools, tele-communications equipment and electronics instruments, light industrial and textile equipment to drilling machines, electric welders, harmless industrial fault-detectors and film cameras and accessories. the exhibition occupies a total floor space of more than 7,000 square metres.

the national flags of china and belgium flew over the square in front of the exhibition centre today. attending the opening ceremony were li chiang and chou hua-min, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign trade; wang yao-ting and wang wen-lin, chairman and vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; sun yu-yu, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liang shang-yuan, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and several hundred people in the chinese capital.

attending were prince albert and minister of external commerce michel toussaint of the kingdom of belgium, and members of the belgian government economic delegation led by prince albert; belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert, madame groothaert and embassy officials; and leader of the belgian industrial exhibition delegation fernand de coene.

prince albert officiated at the opening ceremony. after ambassador jacques groothaert declared the exhibition open, the band played the national anthems of the two countries. speaking at the ceremony, minister of external commerce michel toussaint said the opening of the belgian industrial exhibition in the chinese capital today "presupposes the big strides towards a better mutual understanding between our two countries and the increasing interest in the exchange of our experience and resources." he pointed out that this was the result of the efforts of the two countries over the past few years in promoting mutual understanding.

speaking of the european question, the minister of external commerce said: "a fundamental principle which guides the political and economic thinking of my country is: the unity of the european people constitutes

henceforth the pre-condition for their independence and future."

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the current exhibition would contribute to the constant enhancement of the good relations between Belgium and China.

In his speech, Chairman Wang Yao-ting said that the people of China and Belgium have always been friendly to each other. "We note with pleasure that since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on October 25, 1971, there have been a constant increase in the exchange of friendly visits between the two governments and peoples, a further strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence, and a further development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries."

Wang Yao-ting said: "The Belgian industrial exhibition opening today has provided us with a good opportunity to know the development of industry and technology in Belgium. It reflects the fruits of labour and wisdom of the Belgian people." He expressed the belief that the exhibition would make positive contributions to promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the trade relations between the two countries.

Minister Li Chiang cut the ribbon for the opening ceremony. Hosts and guests visited the exhibition.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Representative of Brazilian Foreign Minister
Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

Fernando Jose de Calvalho Lopes yesterday called at the Chinese embassy in Brazil as a representative of Brazilian foreign minister Antonio Francisco Azeredo da Silveira to express condolences on the death of comrade Tung Pi-wu, according to a report from Brazilia.

Italo Zappa, department director for Asia, Africa and Oceania of the Brazilian foreign ministry, also went to the Chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Friends, Government Officials of Britain Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English London, Apr. 7, 1975)

k.m. wilford, deputy under-secretary of the british foreign and commonwealth office, called at the chinese embassy here this afternoon to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

j.n.o. curle, vice-marshal of the diplomatic corps and head of the protocol and conference department of the foreign office and other british officials also came to the chinese embassy to express sympathy over the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

dorothy birch, leading member of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), came to the embassy to salute the memory of tung pi-wu.

representatives from the society for anglo-chinese understanding and the china policy study group laid bouquets before the portrait of tung pi-wu.

foreign diplomats to britain and representatives of the over-sea chinese also visited the embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Officials Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Sofia, Apr. 7, 1975)

g. atanasov, vice-chairman of bulgarian national assembly, and a. traikov, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those who also called at the chinese embassy to express sympathy were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to bulgaria and chinese nationals living in bulgaria.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Official Convey Condolences to Chinese Embassy on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Apr. 7, 1975)

u saw hlaing, chief of protocol of the burmese foreign ministry, today conveyed condolences to the chinese embassy here on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among other mourners who called on the chinese embassy here today were diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries in burma and representatives of overseas chinese.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

joseph rwuri, burundi minister of the interior and acting minister of foreign affairs and co-operation, karenzo gaspard emery, acting director general of the ministry of foreign affairs and co-operation, called at the chinese embassy in bujumbura yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from bujumbura.

rwuri wrote in the book of condolence at the chinese embassy: "on behalf of the burundi government, i express the deepest condolences to the government of the people's republic of china. the revolutionary peoples of the world and the chinese people have just lost one who has devoted all his life to the struggle for the dignity of the people of all countries, universal independence, peace and security."

on the same day, diplomatic envoys of various countries and the representatives of international organizations accredited to burundi also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Personages Condole on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Apr. 7, 1975)

canadian officials and friendly personages visited the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among the mourners were renaude lapointe, speaker of the senate, ivan head, special adviser to the prime minister, colonel d.c. mckinnon, representative of the residence of the governer general, brigadier general r.j.g. weeks of the canadian armed forces, wendell macleod, vice-chairman of the bethune memorial committee, and other canadian friends.

diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to ottawa also conveyed their condolences at the chinese embassy today.

Canadian Governor-General Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

jules leger, governor-general of canada, on april 4 sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on behalf of the people of canada and myself i should like to convey my deepest condolences on the recent death of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, whose long service to china in many functions and fields, including that of acting chairman of the people's republic, gave proof of his devotion to the people of china.

Canadian Prime Minister's Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

pierre elliott trudeau, prime minister of canada, on april 4 sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

i should like to express the deepest condolences of the government of canada and myself at the recent death of his excellency tung pi-wu. as one of the founding fathers of the people's republic his passing will be a particularly sad loss for china.

Chinese Friendship Association President Fetes Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of canadian friendly personages earl willmott, honorary chairman of the canadian-chinese friendship association in vancouver, and mrs. willmott.

wu fan-wu, leading member of a chinese department concerned, was present.

the canadian guests arrived in china yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. after visiting peking they will leave for yenan before going home.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Leaders Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Apr. 8, 1975)

henri lopes, prime minister of the congolese government, and mouissou poaty, president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

pascal okyemba and kinzounzi justin, first and second vice-president of the congolese national people's assembly, christophe moukoueke, minister of information, vital balla, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples, other prominent congolese figures and friends, and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to the embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

cuban president osvaldo dorticos sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message, dated april 5, reads:

on behalf of the cuban people and the revolutionary government and in my own name, i express through you to the chinese people and government our sincere condolences on the unfortunate death of tung pi-wu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. please accept my highest consideration.

Cuban Foreign Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Havana, Apr. 7, 1975)

cuban foreign minister raul roa garcia called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Cypriot Government Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

attorney-general criton tornarides, director general of the foreign ministry george pelaghias and other government officials of cyprus called at the chinese embassy in nicosia yesterday to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to reports from that city.

foreign diplomatic envoys accredited to that country and personalities from various circles also went to the chinese embassy to offer their condolences.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Officials Express Condolence on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Prague, Apr. 7, 1975)

jaroslav srb, vice-chairman of the czechoslovak federal assembly, and vladimir berger, vice-minister of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to czechoslovakia also called at the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 7, 1975)

ahmed fouad teymour, grand chamberlain of the presidency of the arab republic of egypt, mahmoud abdel ghaffar, first under-secretary of state for the foreign ministry, and the representative of the secretary-general of the arab league as well as other egyptian high-ranking officials went to the chinese embassy here today to express their deep condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of african liberation movements here were also present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Government Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Apr. 7, 1975)

ethiopian acting minister of foreign affairs getachew kibret, commissioner of planning shiferaw jamo, and vice-minister of foreign affairs ayele moltotal called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences for the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu.

on the same day, representatives of the international organizations and liberation movements in addis ababa, envoys of diplomatic corps here and other ethiopian friends also visited the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Officials Condole on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Apr. 7, 1975)

finnish government officials and other friends called at the chinese embassy here today to convey their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among them were state secretary matti tuovinen and chief of protocol klaus castren of the ministry of foreign affairs.

diplomatic envoys of the korean democratic people's republic, romania and other countries and the representative of the information bureau of the republic of south viet nam in helsinki also went to the chinese embassy today.

matti kajantie, chairman of the finland-china society, and responsible members of the marxist-leninist group of finland, and other finnish friends also extended their condolences at the chinese embassy today.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Official, Friends Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 7, 1975)

jean-paul angles, chief of protocol of the french foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy in france today to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other persons who went to the embassy to express condolences included diplomatic envoys, friends of china and representatives of patriotic chinese residents in france.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Accra, Apr. 7, 1975)

major general lawrence aboagye okai, member of the national redemption council (nrc), chief of defence staff of ghana's armed forces, commissioner for nrc affairs and acting commissioner for foreign affairs, e. k. otoo, senior principal secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, simpe asante, special assistant to the commissioner for sports, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

the major general told chinese ambassador yang ke-ming that he had come to convey condolences to the chinese government and people on behalf of the ghanaian government.

diplomatic envoys to ghana and friendly personalities and representatives of overseas chinese also came to the embassy to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Officials Express Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Athens, Apr. 7, 1975)

g. cladakis, deputy head of the protocol department of the greek foreign ministry, called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys here also called at the embassy on the same day to express their condolences.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the democratic party of guinea and president of the republic of guinea, on april 5 sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing the

sincerest and most sorrowful condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

on learning of the death of tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i, on behalf of the people, party, state and government of the republic of guinea, and in my own name, beg you to accept our sincerest and most sorrowful condolences. i also beg you to convey to the bereaved family of the outstanding deceased our profound sympathy.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Government Officials Express Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

joseph turpin, actirg commissioner of state for foreign affairs, and officials of various departments of the guinea-bissau government yesterday paid last homage to comrade tung pi-wu at the chinese embassy in guinea-bissau, according to a report from bissau.

diplomatic envoys of various countries, representatives of special institutions of the united nations, and friends from various circles in bissau also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyana Deputy Prime Minister and Other Senior Officials Express Condolences Over Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Apr. 7, 1975)

guyana deputy prime minister ptolemy reid went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other mourners were sase naraine, speaker of the guyana national assembly; hubert jack, minister of energy and natural resources and acting foreign minister;

shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture; cammie ramsaroop, minister of parliamentary affairs; mohammed kasim, minister of state for agriculture; clarence price, chief-of-staff of the guyana defence force; ulric pilgram, commander of the guyana defence force; harold bollers, chief justice of the supreme court; as well as other high-ranking officials and friends of various circles.

foreign diplomatic envoys in guyana also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Official Expresses Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Budapest, Apr. 7, 1975)

a deputy director of the protocol department of the hungarian foreign ministry called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to hungary also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic Officials, Friends Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

gudmundur benediktsson, secretary general to the icelandic prime minister's office, and h. helgason, deputy secretary general of the foreign ministry of iceland, called at the chinese embassy in reykjavik yesterday to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from the capital of iceland.

jakob benediktsson, chairman of the association for icelandic-chinese culture, as well as noted figures and friends of china also expressed their sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Vice Premier Visits Iranian Ancient City of Isfahan

(NCNA-English Isfahan, Apr. 7, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsin-nien arrived here today by special plane from tehran for a visit to this historic ancient city in the accompany of iranian minister of cooperative and rural affairs reza sadaghiani.

vice-premier li hsien-nien's party including vice-foreign minister ho ying and comrade lin chia-mei arrived by the same plane. chinese ambassador to iran hao te-ching who is accompanying vice-premier li hsien-nien on the visit also arrived.

vice-premier li hsien-nien reviewed a guard of honour at the airport in the accompany of governor-general of isfahan akbar zad. then, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his party visited historic scenic spots which symbolize the ancient civilization of iran.

in the evening, governor-general of isfahan akbar zad gave a dinner in honour of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

Iranian Prime Minister, Other Officials Mourn Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Tehran, Apr. 7, 1975)

prime minister amir abass hoveyda of iran called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

iranian minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari, deputy minister of foreign affairs gholam reza tajbakh, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry aboul hassan bakhtiar, director general for asian and african affairs of the foreign ministry s. sadrieh and head of the 7th political department of the foreign ministry hamzeh akhavan also called at the chinese embassy to express their sympathy.

expressing condolences at the chinese embassy also were diplomatic envoys of other countries here.

the chinese embassy has also received letters of sympathy from iranian friends and from embassies of various countries here.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaica Minister of State Expresses Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

jamaica minister of state in the prime minister's office dudley thompson went to the chinese embassy in jamaica yesterday to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a kingston report.

other mourners were diplomatic envoys of some countries, jamaican friends and representatives of chinese residents in that country.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

takeo miki, prime minister of japan, on april 5 sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. i should like to pray for the soul of the dead and extend to your excellency my heartfelt condolences.

Speaker of Japanese House of Representatives Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

shigesaburo maeo, speaker of the japanese house of representatives, on april 5 sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. i should like to extend to your excellency, and through you to the bereaved family, my heartfelt condolences.

President of Japanese House of Councillors Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

kenzo kono, president of the japanese house of councillors, on april 5 sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing condolences on the demise of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

deeply grieved to learn of the demise of his excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. i should like to extend to your excellency my condolences.

CHINA AND KENYA

Kenyan Government Official Mourns Death
of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Apr. 7, 1975)

director for asian and australian affairs of the kenyan foreign ministry j. w. ndisia called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Expresses
Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 7, 1975)

khalid salih al ghuneim, speaker of kuwait national assembly today called at the chinese embassy here to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

calling at the chinese embassy to extend their condolences on tung pi-wu's death were ahmad al saadoon, vice-speaker of national assembly of kuwait, khaled jaffar, representative of foreign minister sabah al ahmad and director of the protocol department of the kuwaiti foreign ministry, and other kuwaiti friends.

diplomatic envoys here, the representatives of the kuwait office of the palestine liberation organization and the trade representative of the democratic people's republic of korea also visited the embassy to express their sympathy.

CHINA AND LAOS

Goodwill Delegation from Laos Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

the goodwill delegation of the national coalition political council of laos left here by plane this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea after a successful visit to china.

delegation leader is tiao sisoumang sisaleumsak, vice-president of the lao n.c.p.c., and deputy leader is sanan soutthichak, member of the lao n.c.p.c. and head of its representation office in vientiane.

the distinguished lao guests were seen off at the airport by yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, wang kuan-tan, member of the same committee, and li chin-teh, deputy secretary-general of the same committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including yang chi and cheng jui-sheng.

present at the airport were khamtan ratanavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy here, and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china.

the goodwill delegation returned to peking from shanghai this morning.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Officials Mourn Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Beirut, Apr. 8, 1975)

abbas hamiye, director of the protocal department, and edmond khayat, director of the overseas lebanese department of the lebanese foreign ministry called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

chinese ambassador hsu ming was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Malagasy Government Officials Express Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

malagasy minister of foreign affairs albert zakariasy called at the chinese embassy in madagascar yesterday to express, on behalf of the president of the military directorate of the malagasy republic and the malagasy government and people, sincere condolences and cordial sympathies to the chinese government and people on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from tananarive.

with him were bezaza, secretary-general of the foreign ministry, and rakotofiringa, diplomatic counsellor of the malagasy military directorate.

representatives of overseas chinese residing in madagascar also went to the embassy to express their condolences and presented a wreath at the portrait of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Calls at Chinese Embassy to Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

malaysian prime minister tun abdul razak went to the chinese embassy in malaysia today to mourn over the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a kuala lumpur report.

minister of communication tan sri v. manickavasagam and minister of lands and mines and special functions mohamed asri also went to the chinese embassy to express condolences.

among the mourners were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to malaysia and malaysian friends.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Leaders Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

the president and the prime minister of malta sent their secretaries to the chinese embassy here yesterday to express their heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from valletta.

j. camilleri, secretary to the president, called at the chinese embassy on behalf of president and mrs. anthony mamo, and pulis called on behalf of prime minister dominic mintoff.

representatives of the ministry of commonwealth and foreign affairs and other maltese friends also went there yesterday.

heads of diplomatic missions accredited to malta also conveyed their condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Apr. 7, 1975)

maloum ould braham, mauritanian acting minister of external affairs and minister of handicrafts and tourism, ahmed ould ghanahallah, secretary general of the ministry of external affairs, and other government officials called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries accredited to mauritania and the representative of the nouakchott office of the palestinian national liberation movement (al fateh) also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

d. burrenchobay, permanent secretary of the prime minister's office of mauritius, and f. parfait, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs, tourism and emigration, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday to extend condolences on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from port louis.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and overseas chinese here also came to the embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei Back in Peking from Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

chen yung-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, wound up his friendly visit to mexico and returned to peking by special plane this morning.

members of vice-premier chen yung-kuei's party hsiao peng, lin ping, kuo feng-lien, kao chien-chung, chen tsung-lieh, tsao jui-feng and li tsung-chang were back in peking by the same plane.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, wu teh, wang chen and li su-wen; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power chang pin, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu and leading members of departments concerned, including chu chuan-hsien, lu ping, wu fan-wu, tang wen-sheng and li yung-kai.

present were fernando flores tejada, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy here, and his wife; and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

on their way to peking, vice-premier chen yung-kuei and his party stopped over at urumchi. they were met and seen off at the airport by saifudin, tsao szu-ming and ismayil aymat, leading members of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

Mexican Friends Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Apr. 7, 1975)

many mexican friends called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those visiting the chinese embassy were virginia chapa, president of the society of friends of people's china; jorge tamayo, president of the mexico-china friendship association; and helios farrell president of the mexican table tennis federation.

also calling at the embassy to extend condolences were diplomatic envoys from many countries accredited here.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Leading Members Express Condolences on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Apr. 7, 1975)

tsaganlamyn dugersuren, vice-president of the presidium of the great people's hural of mongolia, and bazaryn shirendeb, vice-president of the great people's hural and president of the academy of sciences, this morning called at the chinese embassy here to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

b. dashzhamts, chairman of the mongolian-chinese friendship association, d. erdembileg, vice-minister of foreign affairs of mongolia, and diplomatic envoys and diplomats of a number of countries to mongolia also went to the embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Rabat, Apr. 7, 1975)

minister of state for foreign affairs ahmed laraki, on behalf of the moroccan government, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

with him were moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs ahmed cherkaoui and some moroccan friends. diplomatic envoys of various countries here also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Government Officials and Friends Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Apr. 7, 1975)

nepalese government officials and friends from various circles came to the chinese embassy here today expressing condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

calling at the chinese embassy were nepalese foreign minister gyanendra bahadur karki, former prime minister kirti nidhi bista, president of the nepal-china cultural association maniharsha jyoti, chairman of the preparatory committee of the nepal-china friendship association bahadur, as well as high-ranking officials of the royal palace and government, prominent figures, diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here, and representatives of the chinese residents.

in accordance with a notice of the nepalese home ministry, nepalese national flags were flown at half mast all over the country today to mourn over the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Government Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

w. osieck, representative and grand master of the royal household, l.h. liesveld, representative of speaker of the first chamber, l.j. brinkhorst and a. kooymans, state secretaries of the dutch foreign ministry, de boer, acting secretary general of the foreign ministry and other ranking dutch government officials called at the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from the hague.

diplomatic envoys to the netherlands and representatives of over-seas chinese also went to the embassy to extend sympathy.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Government Officials Express Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

major sani souna siddo, vice-president of the supreme military council of niger, minister of state for development and minister of mines and water resources, yesterday called at the chinese embassy in niamey to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu on behalf of the supreme military council, and presented a flower bouquet, according to a report from niamey.

loutou ibrahim, niger's secretary of state in charge of information, also went to the embassy to express his condolences.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in niamey also extended their condolences at the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of State Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies on the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

it is with the deepest regret that i have learnt of the death, on 2nd april, 1975, of his excellency tung pi-wu, former acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and until his death, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and member of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

on this sad occasion, the entire people of the federal republic of nigeria mourn with the chinese people over this irreparable loss of one of their illustrious leaders, who has made an ineffable impact on the history of his country.

on behalf of the nigerian people and government, and in my own name, i wish to convey our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathies to your excellency as well as to the leadership of the chinese communist party, and the family of deceased.

please accept, mr. premier, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Nigerian Government Official Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Lagos, Apr. 7, 1975)

on behalf of the nigerian ministry of external affairs, bala usman, counsellor of the ministry, called at the chinese embassy here today to express his sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also visited the chinese embassy to mourn over his death.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Officials and Friends Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Apr. 7, 1975)

sverre gjellum, secretary general of the norwegian ministry of foreign affairs, called at the chinese embassy in oslo today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a report from oslo.

with gjellum was director of protocol of the foreign ministry arnt-jakob jakobsen.

sigurd allern, chairman of the workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) of norway, and harald bockmann, chairman of the council of the national norway-china friendship association, as well as diplomatic envoys accredited to norway, also called at the chinese embassy to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Yang Chi Meets and Fetes Palestine "Fatch" Visiting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted a palestine "al fateh" visiting delegation led by latif said here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

other guests were munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and hamad al-aydi, who will soon succeed him.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 6 for a visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 7, 1975)

sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan, agha shahi, secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other officials and officers called at the chinese embassy in pakistan to express sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu today.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan also went to the chinese embassy today to express condolences on the comrade tung pi-wu's death.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Officials Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Apr. 7, 1975)

m. stradowski, deputy chief of the protocol department of the polish foreign ministry, and kikolski, secretary-general of the polish-chinese friendship society, called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to poland also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwanda Government Official Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

francois ngarukiyintwali, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation of rwanda, on behalf of the minister, yesterday called at the chinese embassy to mourn the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu, according to a kigali report.

diplomatic envoys in kigali also visited the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Dakar, Apr. 7, 1975)

magatte lo, minister of state in charge of relations with the assemblies, on behalf of the senegalese government and the senegalese progressive union, and national assembly vice-president amadou bouta gueye, on behalf of national assembly president amadou cisse dia, today called at the chinese embassy in senegal to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

visiting the chinese embassy to express sympathy on the same day were representative of the african national congress of south africa, representative of the dakar office of the palestine national liberation movement, diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of international organizations accredited in senegal.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Vice President Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Freetown, Apr. 7, 1975)

on behalf of the sierra leonean government, s. i. koroma, vice-president and prime minister, called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the passing away of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those who came to the chinese embassy to express condolences were: d. f. shears, minister of housing and country planning and honorary national chairman of sierra leone-china friendship society; s. a. j. pratt, minister of development and economic planning; a. m. b. kamara, minister of information and broadcasting; s. a. fofanah, minister of social welfare; akibo-betts, mayor of freetown; edward lamin, administrative secretary of all people's congress, and other government officials, friendly personages as well as some diplomatic envoys accredited here.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Spanish Agricultural Ministry

(NCNA-English - Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the ministry of agriculture of spain led by vice-minister of agriculture luis garcia de oteyza.

other guests were spanish ambassador to china angel sanz-briz and jaime de ojeda, minister-counsellor of the spanish embassy here.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Officials Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English - Colombo, Apr. 7, 1975)

ratne senanayake, deputy minister of planning, tissa wijeyeratne, additional secretary to the ministry of foreign affairs, and other officials of sri lanka went to the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other mourners who called at the chinese embassy here today were people from all walks of life and diplomatic envoys of various countries in sri lanka.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English - Khartoum, Apr. 7, 1975)

under-secretary mohammed mirghani of the sudanese ministry of foreign affairs visited the chinese embassy here today to extend condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those who came to extend condolences were a number of sudanese friends and diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Official, Friends Mourn Over Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Apr. 7, 1975)

representative of the swedish foreign ministry g. loennmar and responsible members of the communist party of sweden and swedish friendly organizations called at the chinese embassy to sweden today to mourn over the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

roland pettersson, acting chairman of the communist party of sweden, called at the chinese embassy to express condolences. he handed a message of condolence of his party of the embassy. christer leopold, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association; sven andersson, vice-chairman of the association and barbro nylander, chairman of the stockholm branch of the association also called at the embassy to express their condolences.

among the mourners were also tran hieu kha, head of the general delegation of the republic of south viet nam in sweden; isoup ghanty, head of the information bureau of the national united front of cambodia in sweden and diplomatic envoys of more than 40 countries.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Officials Mourn Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Geneva, Apr. 7, 1975)

swiss government officials, friendly personages in switzerland and representatives of some countries to the united nations office in geneva called at the chinese embassy in berne and china's permanent mission to the u.n. office in geneva today to extend condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those who called at the chinese embassy were armin riesen, secretary general of the department of justice and police; hans-werner binz, secretary general of the department of transport, communications and power; rene keller, chief of the international organizations division of the political department; ernesto thalmann, secretary general of the political department; and other swiss officials. representative of swiss army chief

of staff johann jacob-vischer; pierre stoerckle, chief of the military protocol of the military department; and max petitpierre, former president of the federal council.

lois snow, wife of edgar snow, the late prominent u.s. writer and friend of the chinese people, well-known writer han suyin, friends of the "society for understanding china" from different parts of the country and prominent personages of various circles of switzerland also called at the embassy.

diplomatic envoys of many countries accredited to switzerland also extended their condolences at the embassy.

on the same day, paul coidan, director-general of the office of the united nations at geneva; daoud barakat, representative of the palestine liberation organization at geneva; akram al deiri, representative of the arab league at geneva; huynh cong tam, deputy director of the liaison office of the republic of south viet nam at geneva; responsible members of some international organizations at geneva and diplomatic officials of missions and consulates of various countries here called at the permanent mission of china to the u.n. office at geneva to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other mourners at china's permanent mission were sokrat plaka, head of the albanian delegation to the conference on the law of the sea in geneva; nguyen van luu, deputy head of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the diplomatic conference in geneva on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts; gustave morex, president of the great council of the canton of geneva; responsible members of some friendly groups and friendly personages and representatives of the overseas chinese.

Swiss Goodwill Delegation Arrives in Peking for Inauguration of China-Switzerland Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1975)

a zurich-geneva-athens-bombay-peking-shanghai international air service opened by the swissair transport company was formally inaugurated today.

a swiss goodwill delegation led by bundesrat willy ritschard, member of the federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power,

arrived here by the first flight this evening to attend the inauguration celebrations and pay a friendly visit to china.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and switzerland and colourful bunting. huge streamers were inscribed with "warmly hail the swissair inaugural flight to china" and "a warm welcome to the distinguished swiss guests".

attending the inauguration celebrations and welcoming the swiss delegation at the airport were ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications; and shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c.

present also were albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and his wife, and roger pasquier, representative of the swissair transport company in china.

Peking Reception in Celebration of Swissair's Inaugural Flight to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

the general administration of the civil aviation of china gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the inaugural flight of the swissair transport company to china and in honour of the swiss goodwill delegation.

among the guests were all members of the swiss goodwill delegation led by bundesrat willy ritschard, member of the federal council and head of the department of transport, communications and power; albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, his wife and officials of the swiss embassy in peking; and roger pasquier, representative of the swissair transport company in china.

director-general ma jen-hui of the c.a.a.c. and armin baltensweiler, general manager of the swissair transport company, proposed toasts to the constant strengthening and development of the friendship between the people of china and switzerland and friendly relations and cooperation in the civil aviation between the two countries.

among those present at the reception were ma yao-chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and shen tu, deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

president hafiz assad of the syrian arab republic sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china on april 6, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, former acting head of state, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, on behalf of the syrian arab people, the arab baath socialist party, and in my own name, i extend to you my sincerest condolences.

Syrian and Palestinian Leaders Express Condolences on Comrade Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Damascus, Apr. 7, 1975)

syrian premier mahmoud ayyoubi called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the syrian premier told chinese ambassador tsao ke-chiang, "i, on behalf of president assad, the baath party, the syrian government and the syrian people express our grief and sympathy to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai, the political bureau of (the central committee of) the chinese communist party, the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, the chinese government and the friendly chinese people on the death of mr. tung pi-wu."

president of the palestinian national council khaled fahum and responsible members of the palestinian commando organizations also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

also present were other syrian government officials, representatives of mass organizations as well as prominent figures and friendly personalities.

diplomatic envoys of various countries here also went to the embassy to express sympathy at the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President and Health Minister Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Apr. 7, 1975)

tanzanian minister for health h. mwenyi called at the chinese embassy here today to express on behalf of the tanzanian government sincere condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

others going to the embassy to express condolences were hashim mbita, executive secretary of the liberation committee of the organization of african unity; s. nujoma, president of the south west african people's organization; oliver tambo, president of the national executive committee of the african national congress of south africa; representatives of palestine liberation organization and other liberation organizations as well as diplomatic envoys from various countries to tanzania.

on the same day, aboud jumbe, first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council (z.r.c.), went to the chinese consulate in zanzibar to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

other mourners included: mtoro rehani kingo, vice-chairman of the afro-shirazi party (a.s.p.); thabit kombo, general secretary of a.s.p. and chairman of commerce and industries of zanzibar; seif bakari, member of z.r.c. and political commissar of tanzania people's defence forces (t.p.d.f.) in zanzibar; said idi bavuai, member of z.r.c. and chairman for health; hafidh suleiman, member of z.r.c. and chief of staff of t.p.d.f. in zanzibar; rajab kheri, general secretary of a.s.p. youth league and others.

kundume mtika, representative of the mozambique liberation front in zanzibar and a number of diplomatic envoys in zanzibar also went to the chinese consulate to express their condolences.

earlier, p.k. leballo, acting president of the pan-africanist congress of azania, on april 4 sent a message to the chinese embassy in tanzania, expressing deep condolences on tung's death.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister and Madame Nouira Leave Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 8, 1975)

laden with profound friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the tunisian people, hedi nouira, prime minister of the republic of tunisia, madame nouira and their party left here by train this morning after an official visit to china.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the railway station by li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; as well as more than 2,000 local people.

kwangchow railway station was bedecked with red flags today. a huge streamer on the railway station building was inscribed with "a warm send-off to prime minister and madame nouira". as prime minister and madame nouira and the other distinguished tunisian guests arrived at the railway station, the people sang and danced and shouted slogans. they warmly hailed the successful visit of prime minister hedi nouira to china, and the enhanced friendship between the people of china and tunisia and relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. prime minister and madame nouira shook hands with li ching-chuan and chang ken-sheng and said goodbye before they boarded the train.

the tunisian prime minister and madame nouira were accompanied to shumchun by fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign

ministry, and chen pin, a leading member of the foreign affairs office under the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

prime minister and madame nouira left kwangchow accompanied by tunisian ambassador to china ridha klibi and madame klibi.

Tunisian Government Official Mourns Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Tunis, Apr. 7, 1975)

ahmed ghezal, director of the political department of the tunisian ministry of external affairs and chief of the office of the minister of external affairs, called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to tunisia and a representative of the palestine liberation organization here also came to the chinese embassy to mourn his death.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

al-hajji general idi amin dada, president of the republic of uganda, yesterday sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

we have learnt with profound grief the shocking news of the untimely death of his excellency mr. tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

please accept, your excellency, on my own behalf and that of the government and of the entire people of uganda, our most sincere condolences on this occasion. may his soul rest in peace.

Ugandan Official Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Kampala, Apr. 7, 1975)

j. ntimba, acting permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of uganda called this afternoon at the chinese embassy to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and a number of overseas chinese here also came to the embassy today to express condolences.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta President's Message of Condolence on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

general el hadj aboubakar sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, sent on april 5 a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

the sad news, which grieved the friendly people of people's china, about the death of his excellency tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china, has plunged the voltaic people, government and myself into great sorrow. on behalf of the voltaic people and government and in my own name, i express to your excellency and to the entire chinese people our deepest condolences. at this sad moment, the voltaic people share with the friendly chinese people the great sorrow that has weighed them down for such a grievous loss.

with the highest and fraternal consideration.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Government Representatives, Friendly Personages Mourn Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Caracas, Apr. 7, 1975)

representatives of the venezuelan chamber of deputies and the senate, government officials and friendly personages called at the chinese embassy here today to express their condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic representatives of various countries in venezuela, vice-president of the venezuela-china friendship association victor ochoa and president of the union of friendship with china (an organization of overseas chinese in venezuela) wu tien-te also went to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Leaders Condole on Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Bonn, Apr. 7, 1975)

on behalf of president walter scheel, chancellor helmut schmidt and foreign minister hans-dietrich genscher, the deputy chief of protocol of the foreign ministry f.j. schoeller called at the chinese embassy here today to express condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys accredited to bonn also conveyed their condolences at the chinese embassy today.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Yemeni Government Officials Mourn Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Sana, Apr. 8, 1975)

on behalf of the prime minister of the arab republic of yemen, amin abdel-qasea noman, adviser for interior affairs to the prime minister, called at the chinese embassy here yesterday morning to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

among those present were mohammed al-khadim al-wajih, minister of agriculture, qadi ali al samman, minister of justice; abdullah husein al-halali, minister of social affairs, labour and youth, saleh mohammed abas, secretary general for the council of ministers, and other leading officials as well as prominent figures abdel-salam sabrah and ahmed zabarah.

farouq uonis, director of the office of the palestine liberation organization in sana and diplomatic envoys of various countries here also came to the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

President of Supreme People's Council of Democratic Yemen Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

the president of the standing committee of the supreme people's council of the people's democratic republic of yemen sent a message to the chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china on april 6, expressing heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:

with deep sorrow we received the sad news of the untimely death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of the supreme people's council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, i extend our heartfelt condolences to you and through you to the friendly people's republic of china.

Government Officials of Democratic Yemen Express Condolences on Tung Pi-wu's Death

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 7, 1975)

minister of foreign affairs mohammed saleh mutie of the people's democratic republic of yemen called at the chinese embassy here today and, on behalf of the presidential council, the political bureau of the central committee of the

national front, the yemeni government and people, expressed condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

also present were other government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries and representatives of national liberation organizations here also went to the chinese embassy to convey their sympathy.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice President of Yugoslav Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 7, 1975)

branko pesic, vice-president of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, lazar mojsov, first under federal secretary for foreign affairs, and muhamed kesetovic, representative of the presidency of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, called at the chinese embassy here today to mourn the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

diplomatic envoys from many countries here also came to the chinese embassy to extend condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Mourns Over Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

mobutu sese seko kuku ngbendu wa za banga, president of the popular revolutionary movement of zaire and president of the republic of zaire, yesterday sent a message of condolence to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the chinese communist party, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu. the message reads:.

i am deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of mister tung pi-wu, one of the founders of the chinese communist party, great revolutionary fighter of the chinese

people, standing member of the political bureau of the ccp central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the whole zairain people united around the popular revolutionary movement and in my own name, i wish to extend to you our sincerest condolences, and at the same time i beg you to convey our saddest feelings to the family of the deceased. mister tung pi-wu, a great figure of china and a defender of china's cause will remain among us a living example of a great fighter for a liberated china.

Zairian Government Official Mourns Death of Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, April 7, 1975)

zairian commissioner of state for national orientation bokonga ekanga botombele called at the chinese embassy here today to express his condolences on the death of comrade tung pi-wu.

he conveyed the sincerest condolences of president mobutu sese seko to the chinese embassy.

president of the angolan national liberation front holden roberto, friends from the zairian press and diplomatic envoys here also visited the chinese embassy to express their condolences.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Zambian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met here today with andreya sylvester masiye, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zambia to china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador andreya sylvester masiye arrived in peking on april 6.

DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys to China and Embassy Officials Visit Kunming and Hsishuang Panna in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1975)

diplomatic envoys of over 80 countries to china and their wives as well as embassy officials visited the city of kunming and the autonomous hsishuang panna prefecture of tai nationality in southwest china from march 4 to april 8 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

they traveled in four separate groups, respectively accompanied by vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, director yang chi-liang and deputy director wang ming-hsiu of the political department of the foreign ministry, and other leading members of departments concerned under the ministry, including chou chueh, chen teh-ho and chang chan-wu.

during their visit, they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of revolutionary committees in the localities and local people.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Restoration of Legitimate Seat to Chinese Football Association in Fifa Demanded

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 7, 1975)

the executive committee of the asian football confederation (a.f.c.) requested yesterday that the football association of the people's republic of china should be restored to its legitimate seat in the international federation of association football (fifa) as soon as possible.

the meeting presided over by combizi atabai, first vice-president of a.f.c. was attended by ahmed al saadoon, vice-president of fifa and president of the kuwait football association and members of the a.f.c. executive committee.

the meeting discussed a number of questions and adopted a series of decisions.

on the question of china, the executive committee decided to uphold the rightful and just decision adopted at the 6th congress of the asian football confederation

in tehran last year, under which the legitimate seat of the football association of the people's republic of china in a.f.c. was restored and the socalled "representative" of the chiang kai-shek clique was driven out of the organization.

the executive committee also requested that the matter of the restoration of the legitimate seat of the football association of the people's republic of china in fifa should be settled as soon as possible. in this respect, the committee holds that the football association of the people's republic of china should be the sole representative of china in fifa.

on the question of israel, the committee decided that it still stands by the a.f.c.'s 6th congress to ban israel's participation in the a.f.c. tournament.

END